Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

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GOD IS LOVE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE VOICE OF ISRAEL, BY L. A. H.]

All I feel and hear and see,
God of love, is full of Thee.
Earth, with her ten thousand flowers,
Air, with all its beams and showers,
Ocean's infinite expanse,
Heaven's resplendent countenance—
All around and all above,
Hath this record: God is Love.

Sounds among the vales and hills,
In the woods and by the rills,
Of the breeze and of the bird,
By the gentle murmurs stirred—
All these songs, beneath, above,
Have the burden; God is Love.

All the hopes and fears that start
From the fountain of the heart;
All the quiet bliss that lives,
All our human sympathies—
These are voices from above,
Sweetly whispering: God is Love!

THE EUREKA SOCCIAL CLUB.

The following officers were elected on Sunday, June 18th, for the ensuing term:

Alex. L. Badt, President (re-elected); H. Myers, Vice-President; A. Kaplan, Secretary (re-elected); J. Abramson, Treasurer.

Committee of Arrangements—L. Flatau (re-elected); L. Schwartz, M. Warshaur.

Trustees—T. Stolz, J. Newman, S. Leszynsky, A. Kaplan, A. Moll.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Installation party, at Platt's Hall, on the 5th of July.

ORIENTAL SOCIAL CLUB.

This is a new society. Officers were elected on the 15th inst., to serve during the first term, and were duly installed on the evening of the 28th. If we may be allowed to judge by the interesting and intellectual ceremonies of that evening, we should premise a *brilliant* career and a long life to the ORIENTALS. A number of the members possess considerable intellectual spice, and now that every *Berry* is ripe, and with a *Club* and *A Summerfield* before them to arrange the social and literary entertainments—a Platshek on the Bench and a Bare-wall as associate—so well qualified to back them up, there is no excuse if the public do not often reap a rich *harvest* before the winter of decay falls to their lot, as unfortunately it does to to nine out of every ten of our literary societies. May the Oriental prove an exception.

Literary Notices.

THE NEW ERA.

With the main design and scope of the opening essay of the May number—"The Letter and the Spirit"—we must altogether coincide. It appears to us that the question between Orthodoxy and Reform is no longer a *lis sub judice*, but a *res probata*. The temperate, unassuming tone of the writing indisposes us to find fault even though we must. Its radicalism is, we regret to say, —*faute de savoir*—precisely of the same vicious kind as that we found in Dr. Lewin's late essay—"What is Judaism?" Radicalism must not *cut through* but *to* the roots (if necessary) of so grand and life-giving a tree as that of Judaism. Let its wens and withered branches be pruned away, but for Heaven's sake, or rather Humanity's, do not mangle or totally destroy its vital pith and sap. If Reform would indeed "combat energetically" the popular limitations and sectarianism of the old Orthodoxy, it can do so best only by showing the real origin and intent of those old doctrines it seeks to eradicate altogether. The history of the Christian church, since the Reformation, might show it what slow and small progress can be expected from mere denial. "We can accept," says the *Era*, "no doctrine of a Messiah, or that there ever was to have been, or will be, such a person. If the writings of the Prophets mean anything at all, they allude to Israel as a nation, and not to any individual." "When vice shall give place to virtue, when all men rejoice in recognizing God as the Father, and every man as a brother, this, and this only, is to us the true Messianic age." Once again we tell the *Era* that it injures seriously the cause of true Reform by such teachings. Once again we tell it that there will be—nay, must be,—a Messiah;—though of course not a personality, and still less a trope, according to the *Era's* creed—and a consequent restoration also, though of course not of a selected people to a special country in this wreck of a world. The position that the *Era* occupies in the field of thought, is the zone of scepticism, of disbelief, through which all must pass in their progress from the region of blended truth and falsehood to that of clear, pure knowledge. The growth and—when evil exists—the adulteration or chaotic entanglement of this is quite arboraceous in character. The tree of the knowledge of good *and* evil has for centuries fed mankind, as best it could, with its tainted fruit, and now, at the close of our era, it is destined to be ruthlessly hacked by the keen knives of Thought and Reform in their efforts to free it from the numerous parasites that overwhelm it. For as these workers must be bold rather than wise, zealous rather than discriminating, the trunk and roots of the old tree will be sure to suffer. It is our duty to protect it as much as possible at such a crisis, by pointing out what is of vital value and what is not. To this end, we purpose, in a little while, to publish in the VOICE, works that we think will effect so desirable an object for those at least whose love of truth is paramount. As to reformers themselves, we abandon them to their destiny and appointed work. They have kept, in every age, so firmly to their principle, *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, that we cannot hope they will do otherwise now. If we can but aid this, or the next generation, in reforming their Reform, in rebuilding what their heedless march may injure or overthrown, we shall not have worked in vain.

"Thoughts on Religion," is indeed a beautiful essay—full of practical spiritual truths, which, if brought home to the heart of man, would destroy all the evil that now wells from it upon the world—but pervaded here and there by the same false tone, the same unwarrantable expectations that that we find even in the best writings of our day. *Once for all*, we assert that man can in no wise be reformed, can in no wise be elevated morally to any ethereal hight until his *whole physical structure is changed*. And what can do this? Man, himself? Absurd! For external nature must be first changed before a superior race can be organized. How stubborn to be sure is mankind in the reception of a long forgotten truth. They will swallow granite rocks before they can digest this the first principle of all philosophy, viz., that "God must send his hands from above," after He has used to their limit those of his creatures before the hydra-headed Dragon of Evil can be slain. Our readers must not suppose from these remarks that our prior judgment of this journal is altered. Far from it; the present number surpasses, we think, in interest and ability its predecessors. As a religious periodical we do not know where we could find its superior, for pure, sane ennobling ethics; and as to its errors in doctrine, they are, for a time, though by no means lastingly, inevitable. In all kindliness and good will, however, to the editor of this journal, and his co-thinkers, we submit the following Talmudical allegory, assuring them that if they will but meditate upon the fact therein given them with such pathetic eloquence, they will come to very different views from those they now entertain of Man's destiny and Nature's, and of the result of Art's short-lived and feeble dominion over her. It gives them—if they will but accept it from perhaps a despised source—an unerring magnet by which to rectify themselves and all otners in their aberrations from the pole-star of truth.

"If I do not care for myself who else wi l?"

Eliezer, the son of Dordissa, who had carried on a life of profligacy and depravity, was one day, in the excess of enjoyment, told by one of his favorite wives, for whom he had traversed deserts and crossed many rivers, that "Eliezer was beyond amendment, so that his repentance could never be of any avail to him." These bitter words touched the Rabbi to the quick; in rage and despair he fled from the house into the desert, and throwing himself down between hill and mount, exclaimed: "O ye hills and mountains, intercede for me with the Creator that I may find mercy." "Ere we pray for you," replied the hills and mounts, "we have to pray for ourselves. Dost thou not know what is written, 'The mountains shall depart and the hills be removed?'" He clasped his hands, looked up to the heavens, looked down to the earth, and cried, "Ye O heavens, and thou, O earth, implore the Creator on my behalf for mercy!" But heaven and earth replied, "Ere we pray for thee, we have to do so for ourselves; for it is written, 'The heavens shall vanish away like smoke, and the earth shall wax old like a garment!'"

"Then intercede ye for me, sun and moon, with the Father in heaven." "How can we intercede for you," replied they, "have we not to pray for ourselves? Dost thou not remember the prophecy, 'The moon shall be confounded and the sun ashamed?'" The Rabbi next applied to the stars and planets, who also refused upon the same ground of having enough to do for themselves, as Scripture declares, "And all the host of heaven shall perish!" "I see," said the Rabbi, "I have but one resource—it is in myself." He then laid his wearied head on his knee, and gave himself up to prayer for pardon and mercy, till his body sank under heartrending grief and distracting sorrow, while the soul soared up to her heavenly abode, whence a voice resounded, "Rabbi Eliezer ben Dordissa is summoned to eternal life."

PRESENTATION.

The M. W. District Grand Lodge, No. 4, I. O. B. B., adopted, at the annual session, a preamble and set of resolutions expressive of its sentiments of the able and faithful manner in which Alexander L. Badt, Grand Secretary, had discharged the duties of the office for the past five years. A committee, consisting of Brothers Past Grand Nasi Abhs, Jacob Greenbaum, Louis Kaplan and Grand Nasi Abh S. Solomons, were to have the same engrossed, suitably framed, and presented through the Executive Council. In accordance therewith, the latter, accompanied by the committee, repaired, on Wednesday evening last, to the residence of Mr. Badt, when the same was duly presented on behalf of the Grand Lodge by Bro. Past G. N. A., Greenbaum, with appropriate remarks, which were duly responded to by the recipient. It was engrossed by Professor Serenghi, in an elaborate manner. The frame is of gilt, made square with rich corner pieces and mouldings. May it remain ever as bright and be as prized by his children as by himself.

OUR LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

[CONTRIBUTED BY LAHTNESOR.]

It has often been asked, why we have so few Literary Associations for mental culture, where a young man by both precept and practice, may advance himself in various branches of education, and perfect himself in such accomplishments as will render him an ornament to society. And well and justly may the inquiry be made. There are in our metropolitan city a vast number of truly talented young men, whose talent requires to be properly cultivated to render them bright luminaries in the literary, artistic and scientific heavens. But alas! such extremely necessary and essential cultivation is not followed up, it is neglected, and in course of time, dies out almost completely, and is lost to its unfortunate possessor. In their early years enormous sums of money were expended on the education of these young men, some studied the classics, others the sciences, or music, and others various branches of education, and still in the face of this fact, our associations for mutual improvement, are lamentably few. True, frequent attempts have been made at times to organize and maintain such associations, and often under most favorable auspices, but few of them have existed even a reasonable period. But now let us explain the cause. A few young men, some talented, others only partially educated perfect the organization of a society for mutual literary improvement, great interest is manifested therein by its members, and the society flourishes and promises much. But in course of time the billiard table engages the attention of the once studious and active member too much to allow him to attend to his literary duties. The music at the concert hall, and the merry waltzes and quadrilles at the ball, are too great attractions to be missed, for a few hours of interesting and instructive study, and a pleasant hour or two at the society meeting. The interest of the members in the organization is thus daily more dampened until it crumbles to the earth for want of ordinary interest. But let us now suppose that the members *do* attend to their literary duties most zealously and assiduously, and place it thereby in the first rank of kindred institutions. A few months have been profitably spent, and at length the exciting election has arrived which, alas! too, often proves the death of literary clubs. Each member attaches so much importance to every office within his reach, and determines either to obtain one, or compel the association to suffer for his failure, which threat has been put into execution in innummerable cases, by defeated candidates. Again! the *reportoire* of subjects for debate has been exhausted, the declamations and songs that elicited such appreciation in days gone by, has been heard almost too often—the speeches savor of nothing new, and the once active and energetic members, having seen visions of Terpsichore and Bacchus in their nightly revels and having devoted themselves to this jolly pair metamorphose their association into a social club. They immediately thereupon banish all thought of literature, science and art from their minds, and often commence a career of dissapation, which has eventually led many a young man to ruin. Such are the reasons for the small number of literary associations, and the history of such societies now decayed, substantiates the foregoing. It is therefore to be hoped that the many literary and otherwise talented young men in our city will establish literary associations, which will be second to none as an institution where young men may be instructed, and one, of which our people will have reason to feel proud.

ROUMANIA.—We are indebted to Consul B. F Peixotto for a number of late papers published in Roumania. The *Roumanian Post* (Bucharest) a new paper in the German language, gives evidence of scholastic ability. We do not know (precisely) who writes its leaders, but be he whom he may, he evinces a vim and an earnestness only equaled by the thorough logical and argumentative style in which he contends for the emancipation of the Jews; which he regards in Germany may be considered an accomplished fact.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1871.

VOICE OF ISRAEL.

Our mutual friend, Justitia, desiring me to endeavor to supply his place during his absence—here goes: As the Summer solstice approaches, so does the bon ton of New York society take its annual flight to the various seaside retreats and watering places. The exodus this year has commenced much earlier than usual. Long Branch, one of the more favorite resorts, is fast filling up, and among the fashionables there can be recognized many of the leading Jewish families of New York. In fact, at all of the Summer resorts may be seen numbers of the children of Israel, who have won name and fortune in honorable dealings in our city. It is gratifying to see how each year, the Israelites gain greater power and influence in business, political and social matters.

Of course, the ball season is past, but as a delightful substitute, we have any number of picnics and other open air festivals suitable to the season. I have received several invites to affairs gotten up by Jewish associations. The two notable ones are, the festivals of the Independent and Montifoire clubs; they are always enjoyable entertainments; particulars in due time.

The Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the State of New York has just closed its annual session. The address of Grand Master Anthon was highly instructive and interesting. He gave a cheering picture of the prosperity of Masonry in this State and of its increasing usefulnes, and, I may add, popularity. There is to be a very interesting Masonic ceremony performed shortly, viz.: The laying of the corner-stone of our new State capitol by the Grand Master with appropriate rites. There has been considerable talk against the course of the authorities in this matter, but they have, very wisely, paid no heed to the babbling.

I have learned that Mr. L. H. Frank of this city, a brother of the members of the firm of Frank & Co., so well known in your place, has been made captive by one of the fairest of the fair, a Miss Goldsmith, and has surrendered his heart to her keeping. I am not advised as to the date they will approach the hymenial altar, but it is to be shortly.

The theaters are very dull; there is hardly one that is performing a play deserving mention—Wallack's is a solitary exception; the ever charming comedy of Rosedale has been given there for some time to crowded houses, but is now in its last week. It is a pity that the other theaters will not give the public more similar productions by producing plays that are fresh, sparkling and original, and have real merit in them, instead of genuine blood and thunder dramas. But when our leading theaters—as the Olympic and Niblo's for instance—offer "Jack Sheppard" and the "Life of Paul Clifford," the lover of genuine dramatic art had better give up in despair, and pray for the return of standard drama and comedy.

The Rabbinical Conference has met and adjourned—many breathe freer. The *Herald* expatiates upon it; in fact, takes quite an interest in Judaism—whether this be heartfelt or pocket-felt, is a matter of uncertainty. The truth is, the Conference was quite an isolated affair, it not being participated in by more than one or two as representative Rabbis (?) The *Messenger* is quite heavy upon the whole affair.

The weather is unusually warm, and there is quite a dearth of news. I notice that your paper contains considerable matter of a literary and progressive character, and I propose to touch more upon such than confining my letters to Jewish items only, the more especially when such can have no general interest to your readers.

Yours, J. H. C.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

PENTECOST HOLIDAYS—THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES—THE JEWISH WORKHOUSE—BIRMINGHAM SYNAGOGUE—SERMON.

LONDON, June 3d, 1871.

The Festival of Pentecost is always a pleasant holiday. Here in this mighty province of brick and mortar, it is charming to see our synagogue adorned with living flowering plants, which delight the eye with their brilliant hues and distribute a most refreshing fragrance. The very numerous Jewish places of worship in our great metropolis were well filled, and in all the large synagogues appropriate sermons were preached. The Chief Rabbi ministered as usual in the Great Synagogue, while his talented son, Dr. Hermann Adler, delighted the *elite* of orthodox Judaism in the small but elegant building at Bayswater. On the second day of the Festival (which was Sabbath) a course was repeated which has lately been initiated with great advantage. The Rev. Mr. Green, of the Central Synagogue, visited the St. Helen's Synagogue (which has no preacher) and edified the congregation there with a sound and practical discourse.

From the provinces we hear excellent accounts of the zeal with which the Festival was observed. In Manchester the veteran Professor Isaacs preached on both days. So also in Birmingham did the minister, who now for the last seven years has taught and delighted his community—the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, B. A. A profound impression was made by his powerful demonstration of the eternity of the revelations on Sinai—a demonstration which he founded not alone upon passages distributed throughout the whole range of Scripture, but also upon the glorious attributes of the Supreme. His perfect wisdom, His profound prescience and His eternal goodness. Very excellent discourses were delivered also in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Swansea and Portsmouth.

I must here mention that Mr. A. L. Emanuel, a resident of Portsmouth, attends as honorary visitor, on behalf of the Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowlege, and offers the consolations of the lessons of religion to the Jewish poor, etc.

At a meeting of our Board of Deputies, on the 31st ult., a novel question arose. One article of the Constitution of that body affirms that the synagogues represented at the Board shall be guided in ecclesiastical matters by the ecclesiastical authorities. There are two congregations in England who refuse to be so guided—those of the reformed, or (as they term themselves) British Jews, in Berkley street, London, and in Manchester. Well, it has happened that the Portsea congregation desire to be represented at the Board of Deputies by a gentleman, Mr. F. G. Henriques, who is a member of this rebellious congregation of Berkley street, and the question was—shall Mr. Henriques be admitted to the Board?

There seemed a disposition to exclude the gentleman; but happily bigotry gained not that triumph. After some considerable discussion, in which Sir Benjamin Phillips, as might be expected from him, warmly and eloquently argued for a cordial welcome to be given to the newly elected member, Mr. Henriques was accepted as the duly appointed representative of the Portsea congregation.

Another questiou also involving a great principle was discussed at the same meeting. It seems to be in the power of English magistrates to insist on the instant signing of depositions in criminal cases. Thus, some little time ago, in a public court, at Swansea, a Mr. Moses, at whose house of business a most daringly open theft had been committed, having declared, before giving his evidence, that he could not sign his depositions on that day (being Saturday), the magistrate refused to take his evidvnce, and also declined to postpone hearing the case till Monday. There being no evidence forthcoming under these circumstances, the lucky rascal walked off free, while the unfortunate tradesman did not recover even the articles found on the thief. It was debated at the Board, whether measures should not be taken to obtain such a change of the law, that Jewish witnesses might be allowed to sign their depositions after the Sabbath, independent of the tolerance or courtesy of any magstrate. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the members of the Board belonging to the legal profession were divided in opinion, some affirming, some denying that the law permitted the magistrate to insist upon the signing of depositions at the time of giving evidence. Ultimately the subject was dismissed by carrying "the previous question," but it will shortly be brought again under the notice of the Board though in another form.

An attempt is being made to found a Jewish workhouse, or rather a home for destitute Israelites of both sexes and all ages. It has kindled great enthusiasm among the humbler classes, and it is said that now, only nine weeks after its establishment, it numbers nineteen hundred contributing members. But it is looked coldly upon by those who regard benevolence as a science, to be carefully studied rather than as an emotional sentiment to be, without reflection, cherished and obeyed. The promoters of th institution have rented a small house, and thither they have removed various aged and infant inmates of London and provincial work or poor houses. The number of these being very limited, the managers have experienced as yet no great difficulty, but I see embarassment and failure when admission shall be demanded by those who are qualified for reception into a poor-house but who have shrunk from entering the ordinary workhouse—a dismal prison-like abode, where also there religious feelings and scruples could not be respected. When the hundreds of destitute old men and women, and scores of widows and deserted wives with their troops of little ones, shall beseige the doors of the Jewish workhouse, as they call it, I foresee collapse and extinction. But not only is the work too great, the burden too heavy for the community, powerful and wealthy as it is—the principle is faulty. Why take poor people away from their homes and their associations? Why separate man and wife and parents and children? (and this separation would be imperative). Why incur the formidable expenses of supporting a large establishment and a staff of officers? In the great majority of instances the very poorest can be better assisted, and with far greater economy, by helping them in their homes, by assisting and encouraging them to strive for themselves, and with regard to the few, who, friendless and alone in extreme old age, have no home and no associations, there are already in London institutions which, if duly supported, will receive them all—the Jews' Hospital and the Widow's Home. The Jewish workhouse will not be a permanent institution.

The following extract from our paper I enclose, as it epitomises a very able sermon delivered on the first day of Pentecost.

BIRMINGHAM.

"This handsome synagogue of this important congregation presented, as it invariably does on this festival, a beautiful appearance. Nobly proportioned and elegantly adorned throughout, the feature in this building that instantly strikes the attention of the visitor and elicits his admiration is its Ark. On this festival a new ornament was added to this richly adorned spot—living flowering plants. It was filled to overflowing. A sermon was preached on both days by the minister, the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, B. A. On the first day the preacher took as his theme: 'The Eternity of the Law.' He demonstrated the truth of this principle by adducing the various passages in the Holy Writings which affirm the everlasting duration of the Mosaic Dispensation, and by exhibiting the groundlessness of inferences drawn from other portions of the Scriptures and leading to an opposite conclusion. He then urged the doctrine on other grounds and spoke somewhat as follows: Laws are enacted to control certain evils or to promote certain advantages. Man's intellect being imperfect, it has but an imperfect comprehension of the end to be accomplished. And his wisdom being imperfect, the means he suggests to attain the end desired are also imperfect. Thus we see in modern legislature, the profoundest intellects in each nation are engaged in seeking to know the wants of their people and to provide for those wants; but their conclusions are often challenged and their measures shown to be ill-adapted. So let laws be framed with ever so much care, their imperfections soon become apparent and changes ensue. But God is perfect. His apprehension of human needs is complete. The laws He enacts can have no flaw. Why then should they ever be changed? Again, let us grant for a moment, that men might be able to know absolutely what would be for the advantage of society, and could frame the very statutes that would secure this advantage. Yet a very few years would bring changes, new complications would arise, and an alteration of law would be necessary. But God is Omniscient. His glance pierces through all time. On Sinia, when He addressed the rescued slaves of Egypt, He saw the people who would wander in the wilderness, the nation that would inhabit Palestine, the race that would be scattered throughout the world. He saw all the varied conditions of Israel and of all the children of men. He perceived all the wants of all mankind for all time, and He framed his law in accordance therewith. What need, then, that the Law should ever change? Finally, man is a progressive creature constantly improving, and, as he advances, so his ideas of right and wrong advance. What one age approves as just and moderate, the next condemns as partial and cruel. This constant improvement is reflected on each nation's statute-book. With every successive generation it grows more just and more merciful. But the Lord progresses not. From the first and to the last, He is ever the same—perfectly holy, just and merciful when He called the world from naught; just and merciful when once again He shall reign alone in awful majesty. How daringly impious then, how foolishly blasphemous, for men to speak of any modern creed as teaching a higher morality and a purer spirituality than that contained in the Revelation on Sinia! The preacher brought his discourse to a close by passionately appealing to his congregation to cherish and expound the Law to their children that a generation should arise 'rejoicing in God's law, obeying its every injunction, and handing it down to their posterity as their choicest possession, Israel's most precious inheritance forever.' He concluded with a fervent prayer. On the second day the gentleman preached from Psalms lxxiii. 24 'Thou wilt guide me with Thy counsel, and afterwards receive me in glory.'" R. E. H. S.

LECTURES BY REV. DR. GEIGER.

REVISED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN, MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

LECTURE V.

SACRIFICES AND PRIESTS. — DIVIDED NATIONALITY.

The conception of the Deity by a nation is also the guage for its views of morality, and *vice versa*. The higher or lesser moral culture of a people is an infallible index of its more or less enlightened religious convictions. As the savage individual, so also does an uncivilized people, living in a state of nature, honor only a superior force. The power which it exercises over others, or which others can enforce against it, affords the measure of the estimation which it claims, or in which it holds others. Neither justice, nor moral worth, nor purity of sentiment is of any value in its eye, but, pre-eminently and essentially, brute force, worldly power. An uneducated man, just as an uncivilized people, bows before his superior, who can make him or it feel his power; and, on the other hand, they are rude and tyrannical towards their inferiors. A people which as yet has but a religious instinct and not worked its way towards a clear conception of Religion, which is not yet permeated by a higher idea, and recognizes in God above all, a mighty being, fears the power over it, which can crush it; it bows before this power, just as it bows before a superior human being; but, on the other hand, its treatment of others whom it regards as its subordinates, shows what low position it occupies with regard to morality. Therefore, the very views concerning Slavery, the treatment of a weaker race, is a true guage for the high or low degree of religious conviction. Judaism is a Religion that adores God as the Holy One, as the very ideal of moral purity. This it has proven—as we intended to show by our preceding considerations—by the fact, that it invariably emphasizes moral worth also in its human relations; that it recognizes not the mighty ones as being exclusively entitled to power, but grants them their power only so far as they are rightfully and legitimately entitled thereto. Justice, the pure, moral relation between man and man, is its highest consideration, the guage wherewith it measures the relations prescribed by it.

This difference of culture among nations, preeminently manifests itself in their divine worship; the manner in which God is worshipped must decide, whether men have a presentiment of God only as a higher power, tremble before Him, seek to conciliate Him, or whether they worship Him as the Holy One, look up to Him as the pattern of highest morality, the purest expression of mercy and benevolence. Whoever recognizes, above all, the power of God, will seek to gain His favor; men will bow before Him, that He may pour His wrath upon them; they will try, by some act or another, to win His good graces, to procure His kind consideration, to ward off His disfavor, by offering Him gifts, and undergoing at the same time, privations. This is the origin of Sacrifices. Sacrifices expresses the intention, by means of depriving one's self of something, be it even his dearest object, to soften the possible wrath of God, or at least to show Him in what deep subjection one is to Him, since every thing is offered Him as long as it is pleasing in His sight. The crudest manifestations of such a feeling exhibited in the lowest state of religious life is *Human Sacrifice*, especially of those dearest and nearest to us. Rude Heathenism sacrificed children to its gods. The dearest and most priceless treasure—this is the meaning of that sacrifice—I offer unto my God, and He will be pleased therewith, since I do not hesitate, in His behalf, to deaden every feeling and emotion within me, to deprive myself, for His pleasure, of the dearest treasure I possess. It is the lowest religious sentiment that is ever expressed thereby, a complete misconception of the Divine Being, that He is to be conciliated by slavish self-degradation, by self-imposed cruelty. This low degree of Religion fears the cruel and arbitrary element of the Deity, and thus nurtures also cruelty and arbitrariness in man.

This was the Religion that surrounded Israel,—the worship of God, or Gods, among those nations that now and then ruled over Israel, but were, at all times, in such close contact with them, that their sentiments naturally became known to, and now and then exercised their influence upon the Jews. The worship of Molock is known to have been one that demanded human sacrifices; to burn one's own children was the terrible sacrificial service designated as the worship of God.

Judaism carried on an energetic war against this degradation of the Divine Being; for this

kind of sacrifice it knows no mercy. It is true, traces of it are imprinted also upon the history of the Jews; it did influence weak minds that believed to perceive in this self-suppression of the tenderest emotions, an act of devotion to God; but with what indignation do the Prophets inveigh against this most savage expression of crudest heathenism! At its very threshold, Judaism makes the Patriarch engage in this struggle in his heart, and gain a glorious victory. "*Elohim* tempted Abraham." Different names of God are employed in Holy Writ, and our ancient Teachers interpret them very ingeniously: "'Elohim' represents God as the Mighty One, the Rigorous One, who is likewise worshipped in God, as whom also the nations recognize Him in one way or another; but the other name '*He Is*'"—as we have before become acquainted with it—"the Unspeakable One, the Eternal Existence, underlying all earthly and spiritual existence, '*the Gods of the spirits of all flesh*,' is the God of mercy, of benevolence, of ardent love and goodness towards man." It was "*Elohim*" that tempted Abraham. The ancient idea of God, as it then predominated, was uppermost also in the mind of Abraham, the acknowledgment of that Divine Power animated him to such degree, that he was desirous to show himself as its faithful servant. "Offer thine only son, whom thou lovest!" What greater treasure hast thou acquired, whereby canst thou better manifest thy submissiveness? He is ready for the sacrifice; everything is prepared for its consummation; then a messenger of the God "*He is*" called from heaven: "Lay not thy hand upon the lad!" The higher knowledge of God awakens in him: how, God is mighty, but is He not also all-good? God is all powerful, but is that power a tyrannical one? Does it demand of man that he should not ennoble his feelings, but that, on the contrary, he should deaden them? Is this worship of God,—worship of God, to mutilate myself, or to immolate the only treasure I call mine own? No! "lay not hand upon the lad"—this is true worship of the All-merciful One; and Abraham did not sacrifice his child. Not his readiness to offer that sacrifice constitutes the true piety of Abraham, but his *omission* thereof; not that he blindly bowed before the Divine Power to tear his child from his heart, but that he recognized God in His sublimer and truer nature, constitutes his true, enlightened piety. Hence it is not well, invariably to point to Abraham's willingness to offer his son as an act of extreme piety—he was, and still is an example of piety, even because he omitted that sacrifice.

Thus, we find at the very outset, the picture of this struggle, together with the victory of purer moral conviction, and this victory runs through the whole of Judaism. The service of Moloch is despised as an abomination which God abhors, which degrades us very deeply; and whenever a horrible place is spoken of, the valley of Hinnom is designated, the location where sacrifices were offered to Moloch. "*Ge Hinnom*," the Valley of Hinnom, Gehinnom, Gehanna, afterwards became the designation of the place where all evil is concentrated, where the severest punishment is dealt out, where damnation dwells—it is *Hell*. This Human Sacrifice was most energetically contended against in Judaism—it would allow no compromise.

But Animal Sacrifice, also, is no less a token of a low religious sentiment; Animal Sacrifice has also for its object to win favor by giving up some property, without tending to moral reform, without furthering moral ennoblement. Nor did Animal Sacrifice spring from the soil of Judaism, it was tolerated, and only tolerated; it was continually inveighed against by Israel's best and noblest men, the Prophets, who showed up its inferiority, in the most emphatic terms. "Wherewith," thus the prophet Micah says, "wherewith shall I come before God, bow myself before the High God?—shall I come before Him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Should I then, indeed! offer unto Him my first-born for my transgressions, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul? He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good and what God requireth of thee; to do justice, to love mercy and charity, and to walk humbly before, and with thy God." This is the manifesto of prophetism against Sacrifice; this manifesto is often repeated, is authenticated everywhere in the same manner, though differently worded. "To what purpose, saith the Lord, is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me, I am full of the burnt offerings of rams and the fat of fed beasts, I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he goats." "Wilt thou offer sacrifices unto me," says the Psalmist, "am I hungry? If I were hungry, need I tell thee? Is not the cattle upon a thousand hills mine? Away with sacrifices!" And Jeremiah expresses himself with dry soberness, and indeed with an almost surprising directness: "I spake not unto your fathers, saith the Lord, nor commanded them when I brought them out of the land of Egypt concerning burnt offerings or sacrifices." It cannot be expressed with greater clearness and emphasis. It cannot be denied, the institution of Sacrifices was so deeply rooted in the universal conviction, was such a corresponding expression of the popular religious sentiment of Antiquity, that it was adopted also in Israel; and as everything bodily occupies a large space, whereas the spiritual, being sometimes incorporeal, is not visible in space, it is but natural, that the laws concerning Sacrifices occupy such an extended part of the Jewish Code; but nevertheless their tenor expresses only something tolerated. And if you wish a strong proof of this statement, examine the Repetition of the Law, in Deuteronomy, and you will see how the provisions concerning Sacrifices have dwindled down, are merely hinted at as some custom, but are not elaborated with that extensiveness which such an important branch of divine worship, if it were a direct command, could justly claim. Sacrifice was a tolerated institution in Judaism, and how speedily also, did it vanish away. During the period of the Second Temple, numerous Houses of Prayer arose, as a victorious rival power, by the side of the Temple at Jerusalem, wherein Sacrifice was still retained, and which as a symbol of the unity of the Commonwealth preserved its significance; whereas the real Houses of Worship rose above that Temple to spiritual importance. And when the latter was destroyed, Sacrifice also was buried beneath its ruins. We have before emphasized the idea: whatever is truly rooted in a Religion, cannot be separated from it, however unpropitious the circumstances surrounding it may be; the very spirit contends against its separation and seeks its preservation; if it cannot be preserved in the ancient mode, reform is resorted to. It is as though the whole foundation would be injured; hence this dilemma presents itself: either complete dissolation, or preservation with its normal forms. When Heathenism perished in its forms, its very spiritual foundation and character fell with it. If Sacrifices had been a necessary institution in Judaism, they would certainly have out-lived the destruction of the Temple; and indeed, attempts were made to continue them, but the very Idea was fully exhausted; Sacrifice had long lost its hold upon the hearts and minds of the people; it was a custom that had continued from generation to generation; an institution by which many a political organization had been supported, upon which the authority of many representative men rested, and which, therefore, could not have been discontinued all at once. But as soon as the storm burst upon the Commonwealth, the disrooted tree became a sport for the winds,—and Sacrifice *is* vanished from Israel, and will forever remain vanished. Every establishment of Religion upon the basis of Sacrificial Worship, of a sacrifice which has once been offered, be it human, or even divine, or animal, every longing retrospective glance at the ancient sacrifices as being a loftier and fuller manifestation of life; every assertion that sacrificial service had vanished and must, therefore, be replaced by a certain prayer; every such acknowledgment attributing spirituality to Sacrifice is a relapse into heathenism. Together with the animal which is offered up as a sacrifice unto God, the loftier religious knowledge is immolated;—from the ashes, from the smoke of the sacrificial animal curling toward heaven, rises an idol.

THE (N. Y.) HERALD AND JUDAISM.

The New York *Herald* has during the past year treated its readers to several articles relative to Judaism—its orthodoxy, reforms, etc. In one of its recent issues it comments upon the Rabbinical Conference, and makes several novel propositions. The *Messenger*, under the caption, "The *Herald* Aroused," after some introductory remarks, concludes a very able article as follows:

"The conclusions of such a Conference are of little consequence to the general body. So far, however, as the Convention struck on old ideas, we can sympathize with it and its panegyrist of the *Herald*. We *do* want English speaking rabbis; we *do* want a College; we *do* want effective religious schools; we *do* want a Jewish Publication Society. Not one of these ideas was original with or palatable to the Conference. In every one, we heartily concur, and so do all Israelites, and each of these objects has already formed the basis of thoughtful and practical action.

"The *Herald's* comments are entertaining, if not instructive. Among other happy thoughts, is the exchange of pulpits between Hebrew and Christian clergymen. Of course, they can be very cautious in their strange situation, and be exceedingly careful, when transferred to new pulpits, to preach doctrines in harmony with the place. We would carry this idea a little farther. We would suggest to the *Herald* how nobly it could serve the cause of truth and progress by instituting a system of exchange among editors. It would be charming for Mr. Dana to preside over the columns of the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley to write the *World's* leaders, Mr. Bennett to take charge of the *Times*, and Mr. Marble to run the *Herald*. We have not the remotest doubt that the interchange of ideas thus effected would tend to the greatest good of the greatest number.

"And yet we must respectfully remind the venerable editor that such suggestions as that contained in his review last Sunday of Dr. Vidaver's sermon, are entirely out of place, and cannot but be displeasing to every dispassionate reader. The *Herald* may employ good stenographic reporters, but we have yet to learn that it possesses any Talmudists on its staff. And if even one of its writers were versed in Jewish law, it is in no wise proper for our daily contemporary to attempt to advise any congregation as to ritual matters. Politics, science, social and commercial matters are sufficient to occupy its attention—leave Jewish law to the Rabbis and the Jews."

THE JEWISH HEROINE

OF

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY;

A TALE, FOUNDED ON FACT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

A casual accident brought to my notice, a fact worthy to be handed down to posterity. Enthusiastically I addressed myself to an eye-witness of the scene, and my heart being ever open to misfortune, I was desirous of offering my humble tribute to virtue and heroism.

The emotion caused by the recital of the sufferings of the youthful Hachuel, led me to cross the sea and visit the burning clime where her blood was shed.

There, speaking with occular witnesses of the sad scene, I saw the bitter tears flow from the eyes of her respectable parents, and thinking on the past, I shed mine on the spot where the unfortunate victim first breathed.

It is not my intention to lay before the public a tale of fiction, it is a recent, distressing, and affecting fact, worthy the pages of history.

Receive it, reader, with indulgence; it offers you many a lesson of sublime virtue, and an unequivocal proof of the care parents should have not to be over severe in forming the minds of their children, for there are errors tears cannot efface; nothing but profound remorse will embitter the remainder of their existence, and when the subject of their mismanagement has descended to the regions of eternal silence, vain then will be their prayers; the painful recollection of the past alone will remain indelibly impressed.

Youth, imitate the constancy of the unfortunate Hachuel, admire her fortitude and virtue, and respect the dogmas of her religious creed. She has signalized herself by her courage, in an age that offers but too many examples of weakness; adorn her tomb with odoriferous flowers, that may embalm the circumambient air with their delightful fragrance; let the present and future generations on hearing her name, respect the memory of the Jewish Heroine of the Nineteenth Century.

At Tangier, a small sea port on the coast of Barbary, subject to the Emperor of Morocco, among the many Jews residing in the place in the autumn of 1834, lived Haim and Simha Hachuel, with their two children; the eldest, a son, named Issachar, followed the occupation of his father, who had long been a trader between that port and Gibraltar. The other, a daughter, to whom they had given the name of Phœbe.*

She had just completed her seventeenth year. Nature had endowed her with such beauty that she was the admiration of all who saw her.

Fortune had not been over generous of her favors to Haim Hachuel; for although his circumstances enabled him to subsist comfortably with his small family, his means did not permit him to hire a servant for the household work; therefore, on Simha devolved the care of keeping their small dwelling in order, and the education of her daughter, to whom, as she grew up, the mother relinquished nearly the whole of the domestic labors.

At first, the young Jewess submitted obediently to the orders of her mother, and was constantly occupied in those duties proper for her sex; but as she grew up, and those harmless and innocent passions awakened in her breast, that lead to a change in our primitive ideas, the beautiful Phœbe felt that the many attractions nature had bestowed on her, were secluded with too much severity and rigour.

Her mother, who until-then, had been her best, her only friend, conceived it to be her duty to shew an austerity that displeased the inexperienced girl; who, not meeting at home the liberty she desired, to join in the amusements of her age, sought without its walls a sensitive and feeling being who would listen to her complaints.

The lovely Phœbe formed an acquaintance and friendship with a Moorish female, named Tahara de Mesmoodi, who lived in the neighborhood; at times, with her mother's permission, she would direct her steps to her house, and pass the time in narrating her labors; at others, avoiding the vigilance of her mother, she would repair to her to relate her troubles.

Simha often disapproved so much intimacy between her daughter and her Moorish neighbor; but satisfied of the sincerity that united them, she permitted it, never imagining the consequence that resulted.

The handsome Phœbe disgusted, at her mother keeping her so constantly employed in the household affairs, she seldom crossed the threshold; she rarely saw the street, her beautiful charms, the objects of praise to thousands of youths, who accounted themselves happy if they could only see her, seemed formed solely for the pleasure of the authors of her being; and it appeared as if the contemplation of such a prodigy of nature was prohibited to all mortals.

Such severity in rearing the enchantress Phœbe led her, in moments of despair, to curse her fate, although she buried in her breast the feelings that agitated her; she never gave vent to her heartfelt sorrows, except to her false Mahometan friend, in whom she confided her every thought.

But a friendship often disguises itself under various forms, it was not long ere, under its disguise, the Mooress planned the project that was to be the ruin of the handsome Phœbe.

It being a precept of the Alcoran, the Arabs consider the conversion of a heretic (for such they deem all those of a different faith) to their belief as a most meritorious act; they hesitate not at the means they employ to make such conquests, when opportunities offer.

The artful friend, when in conversation with the young Jewess, but as if undesignedly, never failed to boast of the excellence of her religion, the benefits it offered to its professors, and the esteem those who embraced it acquired from all true believers; but the amiable and innocent Phœbe, of a different disposition to her wily neighbor, listened to her only with pity, for firmly fixed in her belief, an enthusiast of the laws in which she had been born, she attributed to excess of religious zeal, the constant eulogiums that the Mooress be stowed on the dogmas of her faith.

As Aurora showed herself one day amidst a thousand groups of thick clouds, that covered the celestial vault with an opaque and heavy appearance; the timid warbling of the little birds announced their fears, and the whistling wind theratended to tear up trees by their roots; that morning, the flowers hung their drooping heads and appeared withered; the vivifying Orb hid itself from mortal sight; the beautiful Phœbe, like another Circe rising from her couch, went out; as if by her presence to calm the lowering anger of the elements, bending her steps to an apartment, where, after washing her hands—[the Jews are accustomed to wash their hands previous to saying prayers or praising God,]—she generally offered up her orisons, and afterwards set about her various occupations; sometime towards mid-day, her mother harshly reprimanded her for not performing her duties more actively; she replied in a high tone, the mother became exasperated, repeated her reprimands, carrying it to that extreme as to threaten her, the young woman fearing her mother's anger, precipitately ran into the street, and sought refuge in the house of her Moorish neighbor.

The beautiful Phœbe threw herself into the arms of one who she thought would alleviate her sorrows; a thousand times did she deplore her fate, and had the imprudence to express a wish to escape from the cruel oppression which she imagined she was subjected to; her tears and extreme agitation shewed sufficiently the state of her feelings, her imagination occupied with many tormenting ideas, gave way to the effects of so much sensibility.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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*In the original, the name is Sol, answering to Phœbe in English.

The more a man knows, the less he is apt to talk; discretion allays his heat, and makes him coolly deliberate what and where to speak.

"Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון

"And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

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AB.....Wednesday, July 19
AB—9th.....Tishabeab—Fast—Thursday, July 27
ELOOL.....Thursday and Friday, Aug. 17-18

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the General Committee, held on the 21st, the Committee on Constitution and By-laws submitted a full report, which, with some trifling alterations, was adopted. The special committee on Appeal, who had at a prior meeting been duly empowered in relation thereto, presented a printed Appeal, and reported that they had caused the same to be duly published (as per VOICE OF ISRAEL, No. 17) and had contracted for the printing, in circular form, a sufficient number for distribution throughout the Pacific States, and which would be well distributed within a few days.

A meeting took place on the 27th inst., at which an election of officers, to serve for the ensuing three months, was held, with the following result: Isaac Wormser, President; Charles Meyer, Vice-President; Louis Sachs, Treasurer; Messrs. Joseph Brandenstein, Abraham Block, M. Morgenthau, P. Berwin, Isaac F. Block, Samuel W. Levy, Emanuel Wertheimer, Henry Greenberg, William Steinhart, Solomon Sweet, Alfred P. Elfelt, and Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn, Trustees. According to the laws, the Secretary is to receive a salary, and until one duly qualified, etc., shall be elected, Mr. Elfelt continues his gratuitous services. The duties will be onerous, and very properly is made a salaried position.

It was resolved to incorporate forthwith, under the present forty names composing the organization. Mr. Wormser (the President elect) being absent from the city, the Vice-President, Mr. Meyer, presided. We understand that already the Appeal has elicited several responses. A letter was read, authorizing the Committee to subscribe on behalf of the respondent, one thousand dollars. It was decided that as soon as a fair roll of membership is obtained, to convene a general meeting. In the mean time, the several special committees, in conjunction with the Board of Officers, will continue to toil as energetically as possible in the several essential matters.

We reiterate the words in a former article—let each one respond in proportion to his means, and thus assist in protecting, as well as sheltering, the widow and orphan.

FOURTH OF JULY—1871.

It would be just as well to have some recognition of the Fourth of July, when it comes around, in this, *the* city of the Pacific coast. There is no reason, during this centuary, why our National Holiday should be suffered to fall into disgrace. On the contrary, many cogent arguments might be advanced to establish that it is deserving of a warmer appreciation than ever before. We have no cause to be dissatisfied with ourselves, or the position and future of our country. If nothing else, the pageants of the early part of the year, in honor of foreign events, should incite us to glorify the day, for in that, happily, all classes can participate. But we cannot have it without activity and zeal on the part of those who have been charged with the duty of attending to the important details of the celebration. We hope, therefore, that there will be a larger turn out *in the procession*, and less sidewalk and window male spectators. If the gentlemen who have been appointed to make the arrangements, would invite the people by general invitation to "fall in" as the procession passes it would tend greatly to add to the enthusiasm which generally reaches its higher point as the bands pass, and the pomp, and feathers have gone by or well up to the front. Let us have the pageant closed by five thousand men and boys in the rear falling in as it passes.

THE PRESENT AGE AND JUDAISM.

BY CHARLOTTE MONTEFIORE.

NUMBER ONE.

This is a wonder-teeming age, very great and very glorious. Science and art take giant-strides. Improvements and discoveries are brought forth in such quick succession, that yesterday's marvel is consigned to oblivion by to-day's more wonderful exploit, or rare invention, or work of surpassing interest.

The world was once borne down a slow and turbid stream; it passed along like a huge barge upon a stagnant river; but now it is carried forward upon a resistless tide, and with full-spread sail it meets the wind and wave and surge. We leave the ancient landmarks far behind us, and for this new era time must invent some new method of chronicling its annals, for the old ones are not sufficient guides as to the novelty and antiquity of our works. The Crystal Palace that rose into life and beauty, as if by a magican's wand and disappeared like a phantom, was a symbol of the age. The vast edifice, its long aisles, its crowded galleries, were hung with the trophies won by genius and industry, won in hard fought-battles by the veterans whose hair had grown grey and bodies feeble in the service of their liege masters; and there, in proud array, those trophies rose one above another, and, glittering in the sun of a bright May morning, they smiled a welcome on each passer-by, on peasant, peer, and prince.

There lay the harvest of the noblest conquest of all time, the fruit of a victory not gained over helpless human creatures, over fallen nations, over an enslaved people; but of mind over matter—of genius, of labor, and of patience over the despotism of poverty, over the intolerance and ignorance of society. No wail of misery, no widowed or orphaned anguish, no clamors of a pining liberty, no execrations of a chained despair, mingled with the triumph. This victory was solemnized by all nations, was saluted by a universal rejoicing, was consecrated by prayer, and was dedicated to the Supreme Being.

From this vast storehouse of perfected labor the mind travels to scenes of active industry. It explores the manufactory, investigates the ponderous locomotive, examines the delicate and skillful machinery, surveys the busy hands turning the wheel, weaving bright textures at the loom, and hammering at the iron forge. It penetrates into the sanctuaries of science and genius, seeks the chemist's laboratory, the poet's hearth, the artist's studio; and everywhere, alike in the stirring presence of commerce, in factory, mill, and dock, and in the quiet home of thought where mind labors in solitude and in silence, we meet with teeming heads and hearts, that are giving birth to new enterprises, new ideas, and new discoveries, that shall make earth more beautiful, the world more true and holy, and man greater and wiser.

The creative genius of a few gifted minds and the industry and toil of the many are not, however, the chief characteristics of the age; they lie most especially in the moral and intellectual progress of the mass. Education is no longer confined, like entailed estates or funded property, to the upper and wealthy classes; it is no longer the exclusive possession of a caste; is no longer inclosed in collegiate walls, in the seminaries of rich men's sons, in the libraries of noble mansions; but it works its way amidst the people, and penetrates into dark alleys and humble homes. It is the good genius of many a lowly hearth. Schools, clubs, mechanic's institutes, libraries for the working classes, are rising up in every city and district, and the indigent student, the poor artist, the intellectual laborer have found, at last, an oasis in the desert of their lives—a fountain of sweet waters amid the arid wastes and parched ground around them. Who shall say what new stores of happiness, what widened sphere of thought, is thus opened to many an aspiring mind? Who shall say, through this timely help, how many an impulse is developed into action, how many an embryo conception is quickened into life? A blessing on the age which, amidst its profuse expenditure, midst its pomps and its shows, has not forgotten the wants of a common humanity: but watches over and assists the moral and mental development of the mass! It is a happy thing for England this education of her people, for from amidst her people her ranks of greatness must be filled. Their moral strength and intelligence must renovate their country's vigor; they are like the tributary streams which, small in themselves, yet feed the wide and noble river; and as these gush forth with an impetuous power from the bare mountain side and jagged rock, so do the people's energies spring from a rough and uncultivated nature, but are pregnant with a vitality unknown to the more polished and luxurious class.

This energy has to be directed, for, if left to its own untutored guidance, it may stray into a wrong channel or overstep the boundaries of prudence, and then would devast, instead of enriching, the land.

There is another happy tendency in this age, which is, the growing sympathy between the rich and the poor. They are still, indeed, too widely separated by distinct interests, by the artificial conventionalities of society, by abysses over which neither extreme ignorance nor pride can pass. But still many a connecting bridge has been built between the two classes.

The claims of a common brotherhood are beginning to be felt; the soft hand of refinement, and the rough one of labor, sometimes now meet in a grasp of fellowship, and words, not all pity on one side, or submission and subservience on the other, but of respect and sympathy upon both, are now interchanged. Society has begun to feel, at last, that humanity, though it wears many aspects is essentially the same in all places; that all human hearts from the cradle to the grave beat with the same joys and griefs, the same hopes and fears no matter whether the cradle has been rocked by poverty or guarded by wealth; no matter whether the grave be found beneath cathedral dome and sculptured monument, or under the green sod of a village cemetery. The child reared in palace or in hut—the youth studying in college halls or ragged schools—the man amidst his worldly greatness or in his laborious and indigent life, have alike experienced the deepest emotions that human nature is susceptible of. Both reposed in the innocence of childhood upon a mother's breast, both in twilight's dreamy hours have listened to the tale or hymn or words of solemn tenderness breathed by a mother's voice, and to both this mighty affection that sheltered them from evil, and wrapped them in a close embrace, remains a hallowed memory, never wholly obliterated, never wholly lost, but, like a star that is seen now through and now over the shifting clouds of a stormy sky, it shines now athwart and now above the darkest moments of their lives. Both have felt, and both remember as an era in their lives, the awakening of their intellect, the dawn of thought, the birthday of the soul, and both have sought in solitude and freedom to give vent to the new aspirations and new yearnings that were struggling for utterance and seeking for a wider development.

Both have felt the rapture of a first love, the thrilling emotion of another human heart beating in unison against their own, and both have then felt that the world had nothing more to give or nothing to take away if it but allowed these two hearts to remain thus for ever bound in perfect harmony, love, and truth.

Both have watched beside the loved and dying, both have wept tears of a choking grief above the grave of a buried happiness and buried hope. Both have struggled with temptation, battled with sin, wrestled with despair; both, in moments of moral anguish or of moral victory, have looked up into the same sky and called aloud upon the same Almighty Being, the "Father of the spirits of all flesh."

Oh, human hearts, does not the resemblance of your inner life outweigh the discrepancies of your outer existence!

The memories that twine around your heart like perfumed flowers round the tree's rugged stem, the aspirations that make your soul tremble within you and beat against its prison bars, as the bird longing for freedom flaps its wings against its cage, the unutterable joy of requitted affection, the strife of passion with duty, the weariness of conflict, the hope of repentance that sheds its light upon the mind solemn and beautiful as the moon's calm beams shining upon the dim aisles of a darkened but still holy sanctuary,—these, these make up your lives, not your luxuries, not your wants, not your gold and silver, not your indigence, not your sumptuous attire, not your worn garments. Oh, human hearts, you are indeed bound together by indissoluble ties, by a kindredship of mind, and it is time for one mighty throb of universal love to beat in the bosom of mankind.

There is a glimmering light, the light of a true brotherhood rising from out the clouds of a long dark night. It gilds to-day the mountain top, but by degrees it will surely spread further and further until it illumes the whole earth. Thank God that we, in our day, have seen its dawn.

In this age of progress, and change, and assimulation, there is yet one people who stand somewhat in an isolated position, and whose sphere of action in restricted.

There is a wall of separation between the Jew and Christian which resists the innovations of the present day. Let it be understood it is not meant by this that there is a partition-wall between the mind of Jew and Christian: these may fraternize together, exchange sympathies and friendships: it is of the worldly life we speak, the life of labor, of enterprise, of distinction, and of fame. Some barriers, built by intolerance and guarded by prejudice, still exist; and besides these there are some on our side over which the Jew cannot pass. A faithful adherence to his father's creed necessarily restricts the Jew's vocations, and closes many a path against him which smiles an alluring invitation.

He has (for who has not who owns a country and a home?) patriotism, enthusiasm, and ambition; but these are fettered, or at least must find another scope for their gratification than in the careers that usually afford both the incentive and the reward. He may aspire after military and naval fame: he may delight in an adventurous career; or he may long for an agricultural life, for the country's bright skies, and vernal voice, and peaceful scenes; but the longing and the desire are subdued, for to cherish or to yield to either is to renounce a prouder ambition and a purer satisfaction, that of remaining true to the faith of Sinai, and sharing the destiny and enjoying the fellowship of those who hold a kindred nature, a kindred worship, and a kindred hope.

In the navies a day of rest is solemnized upon the wide ocean, and the Sabbaths celebrated on the deep seas, and the prayers that blend together above the voice of the waves, make the hardy sailor a yet braver man, fit him for his perilous life, nerve his heart and mind to face undauntedly danger and death. The Jew could not join in these religious rites, and his own religion would be desecrated or neglected. He cannot, then, as he dreams at night, take a place among that gallant crew, or wave upon the white-sprayed foaming sea his country's flag, or plant her standard upon a conquered shore.

Though God may be worshipped, and most truly, where there is neither temple nor altar nor outward form, though we need no priest or rabbi to stand by our side when we approach the Almighty Father, though our conscience and our reason may speak to us holier words than teacher or missionary ever spoke, yet few of us have minds and hearts pure and strong and true enough to dispense with outward help. The early sanctuary, the time-honored associations, the house of prayer, the solemn festival, the example of the many, the preacher's warning and solace,—these are yet needed to preserve us safe amidst the warfare and temptations of the world.

Far away from the turmoil, smoke, and fog of cities: far away from the parched breath of fevor which invades crowded haunts, and infects with a subtle poison narrow alleys and dark courts and ill-ventilated dens; far away from these polluted spots, amidst green fields and open meadows, amidst nature's smiles, the agriculturist ploughs his land, sows his wheat, and reaps his harvest. Within a little space are gathered what to him constitutes the wealth of *his* world. His cottage home peeps through the tall trees that wave their green branches round it, and on his return from his daily toil, as the setting sun lights up with a living radiance the humble dwelling, it smiles a bright welcome upon him. Almost close by is his children's school, and all the week long blithesome voices sound from out it—and the laborer pauses at its wooden gate to single out from amidst the many his children's voice, and then pursues more cheerily his onward way, humming the hymn just heard. Above the cottage trees, and visible from its casement, rises the church spire, and softly and sweetly mingling with the breath of early morning peals the Sabbath chime. The meadow paths, the shady lane, are thronged with a peaceful multitude; laborers, matrons and children with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, and sturdy limbs, bend their steps to the house of prayer. And there, wives and husbands, brothers and sisters, friends and comrades, together listen to the pastor's voice, the familiar voice which taught them when they yet were children, and there together they pray, where their fathers, who now sleep beneath the yews of the old churchyard, prayed before them. All their own, their living and their dead, are round them. In this secluded village the Christian finds the hallowing influences, the tender memories, the friendships and companionships, that his moral and spiritual nature require for his noblest culture and highest development.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG has four Jewish members, the British House of Commons eight, and the Italian Parliament eleven.

An honest employment is the best inheritance that can fall to anyone.

REST ON THE SABBATH DAY.

We have received several letters from the interior, expressing considerable satisfaction upon the perusal of the extracts from the able report of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Sunday School, presented on the thirty-second anniversary, as published in our last issue. Quite a number of persons have asked us why we do not devote a column of the VOICE to appeals to keep holy the Sabbath day. It is urged that some few years ago, almost without exception, the store of every Israelite was closed, our synagogues filled, our children enjoying the Sabbath in a proper manner, etc. That, as business is entirely suspended on Saturdays, after 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, it would be but very little *sacrifice* for the movement to be revived and duly carried out. The columns of our paper are open to all appeals, and especially such an one as "Honoring the Sabbath." But candidly, we look to the pulpit as the more appropriate place from which a continuous appeal should emanate. Were we to fill our editorial columns in each issue, could we say more han is well known and duly understood? Can we throw any more light upon the duty we owe—to obey the commandments? Shall we urge that the Israelites of San Francisco ought to keep it, because they can do so readily—business, as before stated, being suspended quite early on that day? Shall we urge our Divines to preach week after week upon the subject, and visit house after house until the object be accomplished? It may be the duty of the Jewish press to do so, but the press contains matter *sufficient* in each and every issue to encourage that desideratum without continually *dianooing* it.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, six days mayst thou work, but on the seventh thou shalt rest, in honor of the Lord thy God."

How is the impressiveness, the efficacy of this teaching counteracted, or at least greatly lessened, when, on that holy day, its violation, its habitual violation, is made evident to the child by those to whom the very next command refers,—"Honor thy father and thy mother."

Oh that the love that prompts the heart of the parent to *toil unremittingly*, that their children may be finely clad, luxuriously fed, and educated in what is termed accomplishments, would yet have *faith* that the *Hand* is not shortened that gave manna on the sixth day, that suffice for it and the seventh; and how blessed would it be if each pupil could report to the teacher—"Yesterday I attended synagogue with my parents, and, after a happy Sabbath, I sat down to the lessons I am reciting in a manner that gives you pleasure, and, as you say, compensates for the time you give to the SUNDAY SCHOOL."

We are taught that those who went out to gather manna *on the Sabbath day*, found *not any;* that others of little faith, who would have preserved of that which they had gathered on other days than the six, experienced that it *became corrupt*. Are we quite certain that the earnings of Sabbath labor are *not equally unblest?* and, oh, that you would believe and feel that the real reverence of your children is the portion of manna to be laid up for *all generations*, that is best worth preserving.

Parents, bethink you of this: be men of Israel who love Israel; reflect how much real service you could render to the youth, and many others, if, by *your* observance of the Sabbath, you would in due season employ them in your various avocations; then, with thrift and industry, they might become self-reliant men, and on each Sabbath day would be enabled to assemble in the synagogue to sing the praises of Israel's God.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

A number of young men, actuated by a desire to promote social and religious intercourse, and to improve their mental, social and moral condition, and impressed with the importance of concentrated effort to aid in accomplishing these objects, organized, a few months ago, an association, under the above name, in the city of New York.

From a copy of the Constitution and By-laws, with which we have been favored by J. P. Solomon, Esq., (Recording Secretary) we notice that Mr. Ralph Moss (whose devotion to the interests of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association of San Francisco, while a resident some years ago is well known to many of our readers,) has been chosen President. Among the Directors we notice the names of the Hons. Philip J. Joachimsen, Myer Stern, Jacob P. Solomon and several other gentlemen of prominence.

According to the Constitution, the object of the association is the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of the Hebrew young men, by the support and maintenance of lectures, libraries, reading-rooms, social meetings, the dissemination of Hebrew literature, and such other ways and means as may conduce to the accomplishment of the object. The members are to consist of five classes, viz: active, associate, counselling, life and honorary members.

We notice one very excellent law, which reads as follows: "The Association shall under no consideration whatever, interfere in any Jewish theological, party or congregational dispute, but shall endeavor to promote, to the utmost of their ability, peace and harmony among all professing the Jewish religion."

Our paper being devoted to literature, progress, freedom of thought, and humanity, we take much pleasure in recording the fact of the organization of an association aiming at the furtherence of these objects. Much will depend upon the determination of the founders. They will, we trust, be firm in their purpose, and never, in order to "draw," deviate from the strict routine and path proposed. Theatricals and dancing must be enjoyed outside of their halls, or adieu to success to the literary meetings. The President had good experience in San Francisco, when with over a hundred and fifty members—two-thirds of whom subsequently joined in consequence of the new social features, the semi-monthly terpsichorean entertainments, and the amateur theatricals—the debate meetings and weekly lectures finally failed to draw a corporal's guard, so far as the members were concerned. It is to be hoped that he, at least, will be firm in having the objects duly and legitimately carried out. We wish the association the fullest measure of success.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND THE SEA SERPENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL," BY D. E. DE LARA.

THE SEA SERPENT.

I could not, with any degree of certainty, say when, but I do not think that it is above thirty or forty years since attention was called, as was then supposed for the first time, to the "Sea Serpent." As much has been written in support of the existence of such a monster, as we view it, it is not my intention to express any opinion on that point; but I intend to show that the discovery of the monster, or a belief in its existence, is of much earlier date.

In a work before me, published nearly two hundred years since, by a traveler in Norway and Sweden, I find a very detailed account of the real, or imaginary monster, under the very name—"Sea Serpent." I shall give a translation of the following extract *verbatim:*

"The coast of Norway is the only part of Europe frequented by the terrible animal which is called here the *Sea Serpent*. Its length exceeds five hundred feet. Its body is equal in width to at least two hogsheads placed next to another. It alway keeps itself at the bottom of the sea, except in the months of July and August, in which months it spawns, nor does it even then rise to the surfact, except in very fine weather, and when the sea is calm. Then may be seen in the same direction with its head a few small parts of its back, which, when the animal is swimming or moving, resemble a long line of barrels floating in the same direction at a considerable distance from each other. The monster has a large head, flattened, and its snout is perfectly similar to that of a horse. Two large nostrils are distinctly visible, from which proceed a quantity of long hair similar to whiskers or moustaches. It has large eyes, of a blue color, and glistening like two silver globes. The animal is of a deep brown color, covered with spots of a lighter shade, and shining like the scales of a turtle or porpoise.

"The Sea Serpent often causes boats to sink, and men to drown. It is even asserted that its weight and volume can sink barks of one hundred tuns burthen, by throwing itself across them. Sometimes it twists itself so as to form a circle round a vessel, so as to surround the latter entirely. The means to avoid it when near the animal is to steer the vessel so as to touch that part of its body which rises highest out of the water, for then the Serpent immediately dives to the bottom, allowing the vessel to proceed on her course. If on the contrary, the vessel were to be directed to that part of the body which is not visible, the monster in rising would capsize a boat, or throw a larger vessel on her beam-ends. It is perfectly useless to attempt to escape by dint of rowing, as the animal moves with the swiftness of an arrow, and by raising its head seizes a man without touching his companions. In order to get rid of it in time, it is sufficient to hit it with any thing near at hand, were it only a piece of wood, a stone, or indeed any substance however light, for as soon as it feels itself touched, it plunges under the waves and changes its course. Experience has shown, that any strongly scented substance—assafœtida, for instance—drives it away—even the smallest bit is sufficient for the purpose. Since the fishermen have discovered this secret, they always carry some such on board whenever they go far out to sea.

"The season when the Sea Serpent is most dangerous, and consequently most to be feared, is that in which it seeks the female; for then it pursues vessels and boats which no doubt it takes for animals of its own kind. It is said that people have been poisoned by its excrements, which are seen floating upon the sea, and have a slimy or glutinous appearance. They are seen chiefly during the summer months. Sometimes the fishermen find these attached to their nets, and in their attempts to clear them of this substance, by accidently touching them their hands have swollen to that degree that nothing but amputation could save their lives."

The two accounts, stories or traditions—call them what you will—

(What's History! be it of Timbuctoo or France,
But one half Truth, the other half Romance!)

Have this in common, that apparently there is more than one half Romance in both. No great reliance can be placed in the tradition of sayages, and these traditions dating back six hundred years anterior to the Christian era. So much for a war with the Amazons of ten years duration. As regards the story about the Sea Serpent, that bit of assafœtida, intended to serve as a confirmatory evidence of truth, appears to me to communicate to it a very strong scent of fiction.

Yet why should not both be *believed*, whether true or false? Men, calling themselves rational, believe in greater absurdities, stake their salvation upon them, and persecute, kill, exterminate if they have a chance, those of their fellow-men who do not, because they cannot, believe in sacred fables.

THE RABBINICAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Rabbis and Readers met at Cincinnati June 10th, 1871.

Twenty seven members were present. Rev. Dr. Huebsch, of New York, was elected President; Dr. Lilienthal, Vice President.

Dr. Lilienthal, President of the last year's Conference submitted his report, which was unanimously approved.

The report expresses satisfaction at the repeal of the obnoxious divorce laws of Indiana; regrets that work on the Prayer Book had not progressed more rapidly; hopes this meeting will finish discussion on Hebrew text, and devise ways and means to finish the book by the next Conference. It acknowledges that Israelites must raise ministers in this country to preach and teach in the English language, educated under the auspices of the free American institutions; therefore, it recommends the establishment of a Rabbinical College. It presses the importance of preparing for it by determining upon a course of study adapted to the times. It says a Rabbinical Seminary is to be established in Cincinnati, and expresses the belief that New York and other Eastern cities will do likewise. It hints at a common plan for instruction in Sabbath Schools; recommends the establishment of circuits in destitute localities, and well prepared lectures for future conferences.

The report closes by recognizing the fact that we live in times when religious questions play a prominent part. That in Europe, Church and State are preparing for a violent struggle which will influence this country, and that under such circumstances *it is the duty of the Jews* to show that they are favorable to complete separation from Church and State, and that Judaism tries to adapt itself to the progressive spirit of the age.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

REFORM MEASURES BEFORE THE BODY—ANIMATED DISCUSSIONS.

The third day's proceedings of the Rabbinical Conference commenced on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. President Huebsch in the Chair.

On motion of Dr. Lilienthal, the rules were suspended and the reading of the minutes of Tuesday's meeting deferred to the afternoon, in order to close the discussion on the Prayer Book.

A telegram from Louisville was read, informing the Rev. Mr. Kleeberg of his re-election, by his congregation, as Rabbi for five years. The meeting loudly applauded, and the Rev. Mr. Kleeberg received many congratulations.

Dr. Huebsch offered a resolution:

To empower the various committees intrusted with the preparation of the Prayer Book to finish the same without further reference to the Conference, and to publish immediately after the conclusion of their labors. Which was adopted.

Dr. Wise moved that his report on the divine service of the Day of Atonement be separately considered by the Committee on Prayer Book; the same to report in the afternoon.

This proposition elicited a lengthy and spirited discussion on the term Atonement, and the different ideas entertained in times gone by and in our days of the importance of this the holiest day in the service of the synagogue.

The Rev. Drs. Wise, of Cincinnati; Huebsch, of New York, and Mayer, of Cleveland, participated in the debate, but Dr. Wise's motion was lost, and the Prayer Book will be finished during the next few months.

As Dr. Huebsch, Chairman of the Committee on Prayer Book, participated in the debate, Dr. Lilienthal presided during the greater part of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2½ o'clock; President Huebsch in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved, with the exception that the title "Dr." was stricken from the minutes.

A communication from Julius Freiberg, Esq., President of Mound-street Temple, inviting the members to an entertainment at his residence this evening, was read, and the invitation accepted with thanks.

Dr. Wise read a communication from the Board of Trustees of his congregation, Plum-street Temple, asking two members of the Conference to preach in their Temple next Sabbath. Drs. Huebsch and Mayer were appointed.

A communication from Dr. Mayer, of Richmond, Va., was read, announcing that the congregation at Charlotteaville had joined the reformers. This was received with applause.

The Rev. Mr. Epstein, of Milwaukee, presented a resolution referring to the reading of the five books of Moses during three years at divine service, which should be made uniform in all reform congregations.

Dr. Wise substituted an amendment, that the minister should select only such parts from the chapters of the Mosaic books, to be read on every Sabbath, which were adapted to our spiritual wants, while those containing antiquated notions and laws should be omitted.

This proposition was seriously discussed and contested at great length, but finally carried by a vote of 12 to 11.

Dr. Lilienthal presented resolutions, protesting against the establishment of a National Rabbinical Office, at Washington, D. C., as their principles were against the centralization of hierachical power, and in favor of the autonomy of the congregation, and, at the same time, offering the gratuitous services of the Rabbis to the congregation at Washington to preach and to lecture there; which were adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Wexler moved that one member having contracted the consumption while performing his official duties, the members of the Conference be requested to raise money in order to secure a livelihood for the family, which was unanimously carried—all the members promising their support, and raising at once a purse of $100.

Several propositions, referring to a thorough reform and improvement of the ritual, burial and other services, were handed to the Chair by the Revs. Berkenthal and Burgheim, and referred to the Committee on Rituals.

THE RABBINICAL COLLEGE.

The Committee on the Rabbinical College then offered the following report:

"Your Committee on Seminaries beg leave to report on the following points:

"1. The seminary begins its course of instruction on the basis of the knowledge of students of Hebrew, so that the freshman must be acquainted with Hebrew grammar, and able to translate the prose chapters of the Bible at least. It is therefore suggested that preparatory classes be formed in each congregation, to enable young men to acquire the necessary knowledge.

"2. A candidate, to be admissible to the seminary, should possess the qualifications required of freshmen to enter universities.

"3. The student is expected to acquire a thorough knowledge of the original sources of Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, viz:

"First Year—Hebrew and Aramaic, reading of the Mishnah, Jewish history and Bible geography, Hebrew composition.

"Second Year—Bible critical reading, Targunim and Septuagint, reading of Mishnah and Talmud, Yad Hachasakah, Jewish history, history of Jewish literature, Hebrew composition, Exegesis.

"Third Year—Bible reading, Targunim and Septuagint; history of Bible translation; Talmud, with commentaries; Midrash, with critical exposition; Jewish Ethics.

"Fourth Year—Exegetical Essays on Bible Topics; history of Casuistics; history of Jewish Rites; Midrash, with philosophical analysis."

This report, with the set of resolutions presented by Dr. Wise, as to the ways of raising the means for the support of the proposed College, was laid over for consideration for to-morrow's meeting.

Adjourned.

THE WORK OF FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH, AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Rabbinical Conference reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, and concluded their labors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from a committee of the Mound-street congregation, inviting the members to a banquet to be given by said congregation, at Eureka Hall, was read, and the invitation accepted with thanks. Also, the invitation of Dr. Wm. Stark, of the Jewish Hospital, to visit the City Hospital and other public buildings on Sunday next.

The Committee on Music and Liturgy submitted a report declaring an entire reformation necessary, and recommending a hymn book called "The Sacred Heart of Judah," published by Mr. Cohen, of Cincinnati, which was adopted.

A communication from Dr. Samfield was read, asking that the Conference decide the question whether *shechita*, or the Rabbinical inspection of cattle, is to be regarded as a religious rite or a mere sanitary measure.

The question was regarded of such importance that, on motion, it was referred to a special committee, to report at the next Conference. The following members were appointed the committee: Drs. Samfield, Wise and Kalisch.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Moses, the thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Israelites composing the three reformed congregations of this city (Plum-street, Mound-street and John-street Temples,) for their noble reception and hospitality; also to the officers of the Plum-street Temple for their assistance and accommodation.

Dr. Lilienthal moved that "this Conference return its thanks to the local and associated press for reporting and telegraphing the proceedings of our meetings." Unanimously adopted.

The following persons were appointed to read, at the next Conference, the essays authorized by the previous action of this Conference: Dr. Sonneschein, of St. Louis, subject, "Moses Mendelssohn and Modern Judaism;" Dr. Mayer, of Cleveland, "The Idea of God according to the Bible;" Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, "Modern Judaism and the Modern State."

Dr. Wise introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Conference declare itself permanent.

Resolved, That all Rabbis, Preachers, Teachers of Religion and Readers shall have the right to become members.

lowest rate of rent, will enable the party to acquire within a few years his rented house as his homestead.

The Executive Committee was then announced, as follows: Drs. Lilienthal, Wise, Eppstein, Wechtler, Sonneschein and Welsh.

The Conferenee then adjourned, to meet at Chicago on the first Monday after Pentecost, in 1872.

B'nai B'rith Department.

בריתי היתה אתו החיים והשלום.

ELECION OF OFFICERS.

At a regular meeting of Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B., held on the 28th inst., the following officers were duly elected to serve for the ensuing term: President—Solomon Meyer; Vice-President—Marcus Levy; Rec. Sec.—Philip Elias; Fin. Sec.—Louis Seldner; Treasurer—M. Halmuk; Asst. Monitor—Samuel Plaschek, Warden—Sam. Haas; Guardian—F. Triber.

At the regular meeting of Montifiore Lodge, No. 51, Monday evening, 26th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President—J. M. Cohen; Vice-President—Jos. Aaron; Secretary—Julius Lindemann; Treasurer—L. Packerman; Asst. Monitor—Jos. Salomon; Warden—M. Glasmann; Guardian—S. Newmark.

At a regular meetiug, Monday evening last, of Columbia Lodge, No. 127, I. O. B. B., the following officers were chosen for the next term: President—Charles Blach; Vice-President—Harry M. Herneman; Rec. Sec.—Sigmund Regensburger; Fin. Sec.—Solomon Kuhn; Treasurer—H. Zacharias; Asst. Monitor—Bernhard Triest; Warden—Levy Marx; Guardian—Gustav Goldschmidt.

On Wednesday evening last, Golden Gate Lodge No. 129, elected the following officers: President—L. Prager; Vice-President—Edward Abramson; Rec. Sec.—G. M. Berry; Fin. Sec.—S. L. Goldberg; Asst. Monitor—Edward Neuman; Treasurer—W. Cohn; Warden—A. Morris; Guardian—M. Michel; Trustee (to fill vacancy)—W. Paebatch.

FRATERNAL VISIT.—Golden Gate Lodge, No. 129, I. O. B. B., was the recipient of a visit from Ophir Lodge, No. 21, on the evening of the 21st inst. As usual on such occasions, flattery was the order of the day. Sentiments, clothed in flowery speech, were expressed, whereby every one was pleased with everybody else, and themselves in particular. But, joking aside, we must say that, however thickly mutual compliments flow on such occasions, yet better that than crimination and recrimination. It is superfluous to say that the best of feeling prevailed, for, upon a fraternal visit on the part of the Mother Lodge to its younger daughter, it is not likely that any scolding or chiding would take place whereby the proverbial harmony might be disturbed

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is certainly a most desirable thing for a man to own the house in which he lives; more especially he who is dependent for support upon his daily toil.

Judging from their circular, and an examination of the workings, we are convinced any one may place themselves in that enviable position by becoming a member of the SAN FRANCISCO CO-OPERATIVE LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION. This institution is purely mutual in its operation, all the profits being divided among the shareholders. Such members as wish homes can have them by paying five per cent. of the cost on taking possession, and the remainder in small monthly installments, extending over a period of from one to ten years.

Shareholders who do not wish to own property find in the society a safe and profitable investment for their little monthly earnings.

There is no doubt that this Association is one of the most beneficial yet started here, on account of the inducement it offers to people of small means to economise in their earnings with a view to future benefit.

The Board of Directors embrace men possessing the qualifications to render the plan successful. The principles upon which this Association is founded have been thoroughly tested in England for over thirty years. With sound men at the head, and an economical administration, it resolves itself simply into a plain matter of arithmetical calculation. A monthly investment somewhat over the probable

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA.—This is also too lengthy—for that department.

AMANDA.—It was not received. No occasion to *thus* send.

VERTI.—Would accept the Enigma, but the answer is inappropriate.

MIDEAN.—Will only insert it under the Juvenile Department. It is not good taste to say "it must be inserted on the first page." Had you not dictated as to the place, it might have found its way there.

ANNIE—SAN JOSE—Yes, —— received, but there was no signature whatever to acknowledge it by. We prefer not publishing it.

LITTLE COZ—SACRAMENTO—Must thank you kindly, even while declining it. Several of the same tenor we rejected recently. Favor us again.

CLARA.—We have one copy of the "First Hebrew Lesson Book," by the author of "Little Miriam's Bible Stories." You may have it for three or four days with pleasure. There are none so far received that we are aware of. It was published in London but recently.

Juvenile Department.

A PRIZE.

We offer a prize of a valuable set of books for a short local story *suitable* for our paper. Competitors must be between the ages of Twelve and Sixteen, will sign a "nom de plume," and send their manuscript in (written on one side of the paper only) by the 30th of July, 1871. Each package to enclose a sealed envelope, containing the real name, age, and address, of the author; said envelope not to be opened until after the prize shall have been awarded. This will *ensure* impartiality. Several competent gentlemen have consented to act as a committee. In due time, their names will be announced.

Proprietors "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

Having received two stories, unaccompanied by an envelope as above requested, we take occasion to say, that no story will be placed before the Committee for their consideration and decision, unless so accompanied.

PROPRIETORS.

RESPONSESS TO NUMBERS XXI & XXII.

To Puzzle No. XXI, by Otto, the following gave the correct solution: "Elvira." "Checkmate," "Barloe," "Tillie," "Onycha," "Fiftieth," "Fourteen Years," "Namfoh," "Gusram," I. J. K., "Eillil," "Victory," T. U. J., and "Silvia." The latter, in sending us the solution, evidently thinks she knows "Otto," and wishes to have a fling at him, it being respectfully pointed we insert it:

MESSRS. EDITORS: This is an open letter, and meant for "Otto," the innocent young author of (No.) XXI. Yes, Sir, you were at our house last Sunday week, and noticed the Puzzles I was forming, intende for the VOICE OF ISRAEL. You had no idea of sending one in, but took the hint from my work and therefore I say it boldly, that I understand you undertake to overthrow my undertakings, but you will not succeed. I will guard my original puzzles in future, and give one through the paper that will test your capacity to IN-VENT or solve. SILVIA.

To the Puzzle, No. XXII, we have received but few responses. According to the solution, or key, given, we find on trial that none are correct. Thus far, it seems, "Hyacinthe's" offer of a prize to the one that solves it, is quite safe.

ENIGMA—No. XXIII.

BY TILLE.—I am a word of twelve letters. My 12, 11, 9, 10, 2 and 3 is only a notion. My 7, 8 and 9 overy one who approaches it puts their feet upon it. My 4, 5, 6 and 7, upon the occasion of my whole, the participants are especially desired to—ever be. My 7, 8 and 3 is what every woman ought to love best. My 3 and 2 and my 12 and 11 are precisely alike and pass from the lips hundreds of times a day. My 7 and 8 are lisped from early childhood, and never forgotten. My 4, 6, 8, 12 and 1 is a piece of money worth more than a dime and less than a half dollar. My whole is becoming a great feature of yearly occurrence in our synagogues.

Births.

LEWIS, C. R.—In Stockton, June 13, a Son.
TRIEST, B. J.—In this city, June 14, a Son.
MORRIS A.——In this city, June 15, a Daughter.
HARRIS, JOSEPH—In this city, June 15, a Son.
ALEXANDER, JOHN K.—In Sacramento, Juue 15, a Son.
LISSNER, LOUIS—In this city, June 16, a Son.
LEVY, HENRY—In this city, June 18, a Son.
BADT, MORRIS—In this city, June 18, a Daughter.
LEIPSIG, ISAAC—In this city, June 20, a Daughter.
SCHOENFELD, LOUIS—In Virginia City, June 20, a Son.
LINDNER, JULIUS—In this city, June 21, a Daughter.
MANDLICH, P.—In Virginia City, June 23, a Son.

Marriages.

DODNER, MORRIS, to FREDERICA BEREL—In this city, June 25, by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry.
OPPENHEIM, PHILIP, to MYRTILLA CANTRELL—In Sacramento, June 24.

Deaths.

PIKE, HARRY—In Stockton, June 25, infant son of J. M. and M. L. Pike, aged 10 months.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the Annual Meeting of this Association to be held on Sunday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Hall of K. S. B., 751 Market street, for the purpose of Election of Officers and business of importance.

Also, Members of the Order who are desirous of joining this Institution, are cordially invited to attend.

By order, A. B. EPHRAIM,
je30-1t Secretary.

MRS. S. L. MOISE

Having taken the Store, No. 911½ LARKIN STREET, between Post and Geary, respectfully desires to call the attention of the Ladies in that vicinity that she is now prepaired to fill all orders in the

DRESS MAKING LINE,

Also, MACHINE SEWING, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

On hand and made to order. Stamping done, and Fancy Articles for Sale.

Your patronage is respectfuly solicited. Please give me a call. S. L. MOISE.
San Francisco, June, 1871. je30tf

A. J. CORTIS,

BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

612—COMMERCIAL STREET—612

(One door above the Mint.)

Sheet Music, Periodicals and Old Books bound to order, promptly, and at the lowest prices.

Maps Backed and Mounted in every style.
je30tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1776. 1871.

FOURTH OF JULY.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
Merchants' Exchange, Room No. 25,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1871.

I have the honor to announce the following appointments:

Colonel John C. Cremony, Chief of Staff.

Colonel M. C. Smith, Major Peter Sesser, Chief Aids.

Aids, Marshals of Divisions, and other appointments will be announced in due time, as the work of organization progresses.

To render our efforts successful, and to reflect honor on our city, the active and material assistance of every individual is earnestly invoked.

We are to celebrate an anniversary which appeals directly, emphatically and fervently to the best impulses of all generous hearts—an anniversary which admits of no lukewarmness, no hesitancy, but which calls for one mighty and harmonious co-operation.

JOHN S. ELLIS, Grand Marshal.

By virtue of the authority to me delegated by the Committee of Two Hundred and Thirty-five, duly convened to make proper arrangements for patriotically celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, I hereby appoint the following gentlemen on the various Committees to which their names are attached.

An occasion like the one we are about to commemorate, must elecit the higher and nobler sentiments and incite the active participation of ever American citizen, and likewise invoke the approbation of foreign residents, all of whom are deeply interested in the cause of Liberty and Human Progress.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.

His Excellency, Gov H H Haight,	Claus Spreckles, John O Earl,
Major-Gen Schofield, USA,	James Dows,
Major-Gen Ord, USA,	Chas E McLane,
Major-Gen H A Cobb,	Gen D D Colton,
Brig-Gen Cazneau,	Alvinza Hayward,
Brig-Gen Hewston,	Col Peter Donahue,
Hon Cornelius Cole,	Dr J A Bauer,
Hon Eugene Casserly,	Jacob Gundlach,
Hon Lorenzo Sawyer,	Alex Austin,
Hon W T Wallace,	Capt C J Brenham,
Hon Thos H Selby,	J O Eldridge,
Hon S B Axtell,	Capt A D Splivalo,
Hon Frank McCoppin,	Benj M Hartshorne,
Hon S H Dwinelle,	Gen G W Bowie,
Hon E W McKinstry,	Chas N Felton,
Hon S S Wright,	Col Arch'd Wason,
Hon Thos B Shannon,	E L Sullivan,
Gen O H LaGrange,	Dr Carl Precht,
Gen John F Miller,	F L A Pioche,
Isaac Friedlander,	Wm F Babcock,
Capt Oliver Eldridge,	Capt W F Swasey,
Col John P Jackson,	Fred'k Fortmann,
D O Mills,	Joseph Lipman,
Wm T Coleman,	Benj H Freeman,
H Heynemann,	John Stahle,
Alex Weil,	David Scannell,
John Welland,	W C Burnett,
Joseph A Donohoe,	James B Roberts,
J W Stow,	John C Merrill,
Hon W M Gwinn,	Frances Tilgner,
A J Ralston,	John Bollinger,
L C Garnett,	A Maschowsky,
Nicholas Reynolds,	Dr S R Harris,
Hon D W Connolly,	D J Staples,
John McCullough,	Col M C Smith,
Wm Alvord,	Levi Rosener,
Abner Doble,	John Martin,
Maurice Dore,	B Sbarbaro,
Horace W Byington,	B P Avery,
John A McClelland,	M D Boruck,
Anson G Stiles,	R N Van Brunt,
Col J C Cremony,	Capt A F Scott,
Sumner W Bugbee,	R B Woodward,
R B Swain,	W H Patten,
H H Byrne,	Edward Barthrop,
Patrick Ryan,	Peter Sessor,
M McNulty,	Mark McDonald,
Dr Regensberger,	H H Bigelow,
August Rose,	Donald McLennan,
W D Delany,	Joseph De Forest,
Joseph Catania,	Chas R Peters,
Col John Middleton,	T Rodgers Johnson,
Col James T Hoyt,	A Himmelman,
Com H B Platt,	Austin Walrath,
R R Swain,	Geo C Shreve,
H M Newhall,	W A Holcomb,
James Otis,	H P Livermore,
Charles Lux,	John Rosenfeld,
Horace Davis,	W W Dodge,
Reuben Morton,	Wm Scholle,
Col J D Stevenson,	Richard F. Carroll,

ON LITERARY EXERCISES.

Hon Ogden Hoffman,	Dr F Lohr,
Hon Milton S Latham,	John T Doyle, Esq,
Hon T G Phelps,	W R Wheaton, Esq.

ON INVITATIONS.

Hon Thomas N Wand,	A J Bryant
Col C D Taylor,	Jos G Eastland,
Washington Bartlett,	D F Verdenal.

ON HALL AND DECORATIONS.

Gen T N Casneau,	H L King,
Charles Nahl,	C R Plum.

ON FIREWORKS.

Geo W Smiley,	John A McGlynn,
Thomas Agnew,	T W J Holbrook.

ON PRINTING.

P A Roach,	Fred Maccrellish,
Wm Huefner,	James F Meagher.

ON MUSIC.

Col W H L Barnes,	Col McKenzie,
James S Scott,	Col Wason.

ON CARRIAGES.

Josiah H Swain,	Edward Nunan,
Michael Skelly,	Orlando Loucks.

AUDITING.

Tyler Curtis,	Monroe Ashbury,
James Laidley,	Abraham Newman.

CHARLES CLAYTON, President.
H. R. CROSBY, GEO. THISTLETON, } Secretaries.
jul6-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON & CO.,

536 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Print "THE VOICE OF ISRAEL," and are fully prepared to execute, with promptness and at LOW PRICES, all orders for

JOB PRINTING,
PAPER RULING,
BOOK BINDING, and
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

536 Clay Street, just below Montgomery
my19tf

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!

AMERICAN FLAGS!

SKY ROCKETS,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BLUE LIGHTS,
BENGOLAS,
TORPEDOES,
ETC., ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW MAPLE SUGAR!

For sale in lots to suit.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

CHURCH & CLARK,
my19tf 407 Front Street.

UPRIGHT PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF LUNAU'S UPRIGHT PIANOS,

A thoroughly well made instrument of German manufacture.

PRICES MODERATE. For sale at the Music Department of

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
jul6* 721 Market Street.

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Northeast corner Battery and California Streets,
San Francisco. ap5-6m

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. BENJ. PRICE. MARION LEVENTRITT.

ROSENSTOCK, PRICE & CO.,
Importers of
BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDINGS,
S. E. Corner of Sansome and Bush Streets,
San Francisco.
Sole Agents for the
Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Makers' Union,
National Guaranteed Rubber Boots,
Howard, French & Co.'s Celebrated Boots,
Meeker & Pendleton's Fine Hand Sewed Boots.
ap5tf

EINTSEIN BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF
Philadelphia, New York, and Eastern Made
BOOTS AND SHOES,
113, 115, 117 Pine Street, between Battery and Front,
San Francisco.
Depot of United Workingmen's Goods.
feb24-6m

FLEISHMAN, SICHEL & CO., Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
Nos. 112 & 114 Front Street, between California and Pine.
J. FLEISHMAN, 165 Water street, N. Y
JULIUS SICHEL, LOUIS WERTHEIMER, } San Francisco. ap5-1y

ESTABLISHED, 1850.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
213 and 215 Front Street,
ap5-6m San Francisco.

G. COHN. A. NATHAN.

G. COHN & CO., IMPORTERS AND Manufacturers of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Nos. 230 & 232 Front Street, corner Sacramento,
San Francisco. ap5-6m

S. WEIDENRICH. I. ZACHARIAS.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIRT FACTORY.
I. ZACHARIAS & CO.,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
Shirts, Under-Shirts and Drawers,
No. 308 California Street,
Bet. Sansome and Battery,
San Francisco.
All orders promptly attended to. ap5-6m

GOODWIN & CO.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.,

Our success in business is in selling first-class goods at the lowest prices; and for the next thirty days our prices will be LOWER THAN EVER.

GOODWIN & CO.,
mr24tf Nos. 322 and 324 Pine Street.

FAIRMOUNT PROPERTY.

THE LARGER PORTION OF BLOCK 8, IN THIS beautiful neighborhood, known as the Fairmount Tract, beings Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and being 262 feet on Arlington street, and 194 feet on Mateo (extending to the Railroad), is offered for sale at a fair price. Apply to W. J. GUNN, Real Estate Agent, 24 Merchants' Exchange. mr23tf

DRY GOODS.

AUSTIN & CO., HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Europe and New York a fashionable and desirable assortment of goods of every description in their line of business, comprising in part
SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every fashionable fabric and shade.
JOUVIN'S AND PERINOTO FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Linens and Housekeeping Goods of every kind, etc.
All of which will be offered for sale at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
AUSTIN & CO.,
ap5tf Corner Montgomery and Sutter Streets.

TOBIAS STOLZ. ABRAHAM STOLZ. JOSEPH STOLZ.

STOLZ BROTHERS,
532 Kearny, and 54 Second Streets,
Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, Etc.
Always on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in the above line.
The consumer will do well to call and examine our prices and stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap5tf

SIXTH STREET PIONEER DRY GOODS STORE.
L. BERGSTEIN, dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Southeast corner Sixth and Folsom Streets.
The fullest assortment of goods constantly on hand at DOWN TOWN PRICES. In receipt of new and desirable goods daily. ap5-6m

B. SHONWASSER & CO.
222 Kearny Street, bet. Bush and Sutter,
Keep constantly on hand the best assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Laces and Embroideries,
ap5tf Underwear, Hose, &c.

HATS & CAPS.

H. FRIEDLANDER, 96 and 98 Grand Street, N. Y. B. TRIEST, San Francisco.

TRIEST & FRIEDLANDER, IMPORTERS of HATS, 117 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. Orders promptly executed.
☞ Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe10-3m

P. BERWIN, San Francisco. M. BERWIN, New York.

P. BERWIN & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 105 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. jan27-6m

C. H. MEYER. L. C. MEYER. M. C. MEYER.

C. H. MEYER & BROS.
Importers and Jobbers of
MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,
28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
jan13-tf

KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS AND CAPS,
And all other articles in the Hat line.
No. 12 Battery Street, Between Pine and Bush,
San Francisco. feb24-6m

LOUIS KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS OF and Jobbers in
HATS, CAPS, HATTERS' MATERIAL,
And all Articles in the Hat Line,
205 Sansome Street, bet. California & Pine, San Francisco.
All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Please pay attention to our address and direct your letters with our full firm name as above, mr10-6m

K. MEUSSDORFFER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
HATS AND CAPS,
635 and 637 Commercial Street,
San Francisco.
Hats made to order at the shortest possible notice. The latest and newest styles always on hand. mr24-m

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

J. CERF & CO., 515 MARKET ST.,
Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, SILVER
PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE,
LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.
J. CERF & Co., No. 5 College Place, New York.
ALPHONSE DENNERY & Co., 75 & 77 J Street, Sacramento.
mr10-1y

HELBING & STRAUS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and Chinaware, Cutlery, Lamps, Silver-Plated and Britania Ware, Looking Glasses, etc., 102 and 104 Battery Street, cor. of Pine, San Francisco. Complete assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Oil always on hand. fe10-6m

SAULMANN'S RESTAURANT, 518 and 520 California Street, above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
Guests will always find the table supplied with the best of everything and the delicacies of the season. Attentive and prompt waiters, and dishes served invariably as ordered. mr10tf

THE WARSCHAUER HOUSE,
632 MARKET STRRET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco,
IS THE BEST LOCATED AND MOST CONVENIENT House for Merchants from the Interior; affords most elegant Rooms and First Class Board, at very reasonable rates. MRS. S. A. WARSCHAUER,
feb24tf Proprietress.

DEUTSCH'S SALOON & RESTAURANT, 168 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.
Genuine Mocha Coffee, etc.; Superior German and American Pastry, and Excellent Lunch.
German Rolls; White and Brown (or Rye) Bread, fresh twice a-day. Fresh Oysters in every style.
feb10-3m M. DEUTSCH & Co., Proprietors.

MILLINERY—STRAW GOODS.

SIMON HELD. BERNARD HELD. DAVID HELD.

HELD BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 1 Sutter Street, corner of Market, San Francisco.
483 and 485 Broadway, New York.
331 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris.

French Flowers, Feathers,
Ribbons in all Numbers
Laces, Velvets, Silks, Satins,
Hats in Great Variety, Rouches,
mr10-6m Hat and Bonnet Frames, &c.

P. MISH, IMPORTER OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
20 Sansome Street, bet. Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

SILK GOODS.
Ribbons, Silks,
Satins, Velvets,
Crapes, Laces, etc.
STRAW GOODS.
Bonnets, Hats,
Shades, Ornaments,
Fancy Braids, &c., &c. mr10-6m

MRS. S. MARKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINER,
412 Kearny Street, between California and Pine,
San Francisco.
Bonnets Cleaned and Pressed on an improved plan without injuring the straw. mr24-6m

TOYS & FANCY GOODS.

B. FEIGENBAUM. L. SCHWARZSCHILD. J. FEIGENBAUM.

FEIGENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND German Fancy Baskets, Children's Carriages, Hobby Horses,
Feather Dusters, Twines, Musical Instruments,
Music Boxes, &c.,
120 and 122 Sansome Street, between Pine and Bush,
San Francisco.
☞ Agents for Day & Martin's Japan Blacking. [mr10-6m

WILLIAM THURNAUER. HENRY ZINN.

THURNAUER & ZINN,
Importers and Dealers in
TOYS, BASKETS, FANCY GOODS,
Willow Ware, Carriages, Hobby Horses,
Musical Instruments, etc., etc.,
No. 455 Market Street, (south side) opposite Sansome,
San Francisco. mr24tf

J. H. D. FELDBUSH. F. M. L. PETERS.

FELDBUSH & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Wholesale Store, 306 and 308 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Commercial. Retail Store, 287 Montgomery Street, in Russ House Block, San Francisco.
feb10tf

WEIL & WOODLEAF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, GENUINE MERSCHAUM and all other kinds of PIPES, PERFUMERY, FEATHER DUSTERS, LOOKING GLASSES, SUSPENDERS, & BUCK GLOVES,
Together with a complete assottment of FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc. etc.,
No. 113 Battery Street, between California and Pine,
Successors to WEIL & LEVY,
Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment and variety of all Goods in their line. feb24tf

FANCY GOODS & TOY STORE.

HENRY L. WEIL, DEALER IN ALL kinds of
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WEAR,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Worsteds, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, &c.,
322 Kearny Street, between Bush and Pine,
San Francisco.
A well selected stock of Infants' Outfits constantly on hand and made to order. mr24 6m

PARISIAN, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, ALBUMS, FANCY STATIONERY, Etc. Etc.
MARTIN L. HAAS,
No. 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter,
San Francisco.
☞ Those in want of any article in the above line, will find it greatly to their advantage by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb10-3m

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.
Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.
We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.
PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rodger Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE,
119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. feb10-3m

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
Importer of
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description, and Silver ware.
No. 133 Kearny St., [new side] bet. Sutter and Post,
San Francisco.
Watches carefully repaired. jan27tf

D. MAGNES, HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY,
No. 414 Kearny Street,
Between California and Pine, San Francisco.
Chignons, Underwear, Bustles, Breat Protectors.
Particular attention paid to orders. ap21-3m

REMOVAL.—T. B. LEWIS, HOMESTEAD and Real Estate Agent, has removed his office from No. 306 to No. 302 Montgomery street, corner of Pine—rooms 13, 14 and 15, up stairs. ap5tf

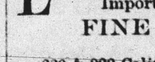
SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEWING MACHINES.—If you want a Family Sewing Machine, buy a WHEELER & WILSON. Be sure you get a WHEELER & WILSON. Examine the stamp upon the cloth-plate; it should read "Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold—on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other sewing machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents, unless they can show you a letter signed W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 435 Montgomery street. W. M. STODDARD,
mr10tf Agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ MRS. STODOLE'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 315½ Third Street, bet. Folsom and Harrison.—Having renewed the lease of the above house, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of her former patrons, and all those wishing the comforts of a home, that they will find no pains or expense are spared in any essential respect.
mr10tf MRS. STODOLE, Proprietress.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Commencing with departure of steamers of March 18th, all steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will call at SAN DIEGO down and up.
Departures of the 3d of the month hence, and from New York the 4th, will touch at MAZATLAN.
Freights and Passengers to both ports at greatly reduced rates. mr10tf

THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATES.

OFFICE, 408 MONTGOMERY STREET.

ASSETS, IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES $490,000.

MAURICE DORE.....PRESIDENT.
WM. HOLLIS.....MANAGER.
DIRECTORS:
Maurice Dore, D. A. MacDonald.
Edward Barry, Wm. Sutton,
H. L. Hutchinson.

The Corporation will attend to the collection of Rents and the transaction of a General Real Estate Agency business.
Will take charge of Estates, hold Powers of Attorney under special instructions, and attend to the payment of Taxes, Assessments, and other charges upon Real Property.
Will act as Disbursing or Receiving Agents in all matters connected with Real Estate.
Collections made and remitted to absent owners.
Especial attention iven to the investment of Capital on mortgage or other securities, and to the collection of interest thereon.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
The Company offers superior inducements to those having business in the lines above indicated, having large experience and facilities second to none.
Having corporate succession, the usual uncertainty attending individual agency is avoided; and its undoubted pecuniary responsibility commends it to those having business within the scope of its operations. mr10tf

CHIN LEE & CO.,
Dealers in
CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACQUERED WARE, SILK DRESS GGODS
FANS, ETC.,
No. 824 Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush,
San Francisco.
Invoices of the above goods received by every steamer. ap21tf

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FINE BRANDIES, WINES
AND LIQUORS,
220 & 222 California Street, bet. Battery and Front,
San Francisco.
ISAAC LEVY. [ap5tf] LEOPOLD LIVINGSTON.

CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.
A. LEVINGSTON, Formerly of No. 8 and 10 Kearny street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
China, Glass and Earthen-ware,
Plated and Brittania Ware, Cutlery,
Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, and
Kerosene Oil, always on hand.
No. 8 Sixth Street, near Market, San Francisco.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge. ap5-3m

HARDIE & FREDERICKS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES,
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Upholstery Goods,
at Wholesale and Retail.
Northeast corner Sansome and Market Streets,
San Francisco. mr10-6m

MARBLE MANTELS.

PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in
Marble Mantels, Freestone, Granite, Marble Monuments, Grave Stone and Mural Slabs,
With Hebrew Inscriptions in every style.
937 Market Street, near Sixth, San Francisco.
JAMES A. PRICHARD, Superintendent.
☞ All work in our line executed in the best workmanlike manner, and at the lowest possible rates. mr10tf

EISEN & SCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS,
No. 103 Post Street, first door west of Kearny st., over the Drug Store of Mr. J. A. Bauer, San Francisco.
mr10tf

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS,
641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf

FRANKLIN LAWTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 321 Montgomery Street,
ap5tf Near California.

LAND ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco Co-operative Land and Building Association.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO CO-OPERATIVE LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE POOR MAN—It will enable him to apply the sum he is now paying as rent to a payment on account of the purchase price of property, thus changing what is now a constant expense into net profit, to say nothing of the increasing value of the property. The difference between paying out $25 per month as an expense, and laying up $25 per month as a profit, is plain. He will, besides, have the satisfaction of living in his own house, and it will be a pleasure to him from time to time to improve and beautify the house and grounds, because they are his own.

TO THE MERCHANT OR SPECULATOR—It will enable him to acquire a Homestead without withdrawing money from his business (where it is worth one or perhaps two per cent. per month) except to make the small monthly payments required, which will not exceed the rental value of the property acquired from the Association.

AS AN INVESTMENT—The annual dividends will exceed the interest which would be obtained from the same amount deposited in any Savings-Bank, and the sums paid in will be secured by precisely the same class of securities, viz: City Real Estate.

Office, 306 Montgomery street.

G. W. BLAKE, President.
L. L. BULLOCK, Vice-President.
E. C. Morton, Treasurer.
my5tf H. B. Congdon, Secretary.

WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

Immediately after the Inauguration of the New Grand and
MAMMOTH PAVILION,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22d,
ASSOCIATIONS, CONGREGATIONS,
Clubs, Companies and other bodies can procure the exclusive use of it for Meetings, Picnics, Fairs, Celebrations, Exhibitions, Exercises, Masquerades, Balls, etc., without extra charge, except the regular entrance fee to the Gardens of 25 cents each; Children half price.
The building is without a doubt the larg st and most commodious in the city, having seating capacity for 6,000 persons, besides a floor of 90 by 110 feet. To it are attached Dressing-Rooms and a large Banquet Hall.
The floor is entirely unobstructed, and the whole surface of it can be seen from every seat.
For ventilation, safety, etc, the building speaks for itself. ap21tf

MRS. B. KOWALSKI,
Wholesale and Retail
FASHIONABLE MILLINLRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 8 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House,
San Francisco.
MRS. KOWALSKI begs to inform her former friends and patrons that since she retired from business in this city, she has visited, during the past eight years, the principal cities of Europe, and returns to resume and conduct the business in all its branches, based upon a thorough knowledge of its requirements. The newest styles and makes, combined with the peculiarities required in Europe, of durability as to material, and manner of workmanship, will be found worthy of a call from old and new patrons. ap21-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 3d DAY OF APRIL, 1871, the AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY will deliver to consumers their ICE at ONE AND A HALF (1½) CENTS PER POUND.
Orders given to the Drivers, or left at the Office, will meet with prompt attention.
Complaints, if any, to be reported to the Superintendent.
D. E. MARTIN, 718 Battery Street,
ap21tf Near Broadway.

NUCLEUS HOUSE,
CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STREET.
D. STERN.....PPOPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above named commodious and elegantly furnished House respectfully announces to the public that he has
REDUCED THE PRICE
Of Single as well as Suites of Rooms.
Families visiting the city will find at the Nucleus all the comforts of a home. Attached to the house is a Restaurant, kept on the European plan. Guests can be accommodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired.
jan13tf

JACOB LEVY, 214 SANSOME STREET,
Has the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he has re-opened his establishment, after having it thoroughly renovated, and will endeavor, as heretofore, to afford all the essentials so necessary in a well regulated establishment.
He will be pleased to see ALL his old customers, and promises to leave nothing undone to promote their comfort. feb10tf

S. H. SIMON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale of
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,
Nos. 309 and 311 Washington Street, bet. Battery and Front, San Francisco.
Consignments solicited and prompt returns made.
mr24tf

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN
BANK, No. 6 Post Street,
Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Guarantee Capital, $150,000.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBINS, Secretary. mr24tf

BANKS & BANKERS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... .....$5,000,000

D. O. Mills.....President.
W. C. Ralston,.....Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

dec30-6m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

—ALSO:—

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. & W. Seligman,.....New York
Seligman, Hellman & Co.,.....New Orleans
Seligman Brothers,.....London
Seligman Frères et Cie,.....Paris
Seligman & Stettheimer.....Frankfort A.-M.
Gebruder Meyer.....Berlin.

dec30-6m

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ORGANIZED.....October, 1870.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 *GOLD.*

PRESIDENT.....George F. Hooper.
Cashier.....N. K. Masten.

DIRECTORS—Geo. F. Hooper, James Phelan, Peter Donahue, Charles G. Hooker, M. P. Jones, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen, James C. Flood, Edward Martin, John B. Felton, D. Callaghan, Sam'l Hort, D. D. Colton, C. F. MacDermott, John H. Wise.

NEW YORK AGENTS—The National Park Bank.

This Bank is prepared to do a General Banking business. Advances made on approved securities. Exchange for sale on New York. feb24tf

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis,.....President.
D. W. C. Thomson,.....Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, Tyler Curtis. dec30-tf

STOCK BROKERS.

CHARLES SUTRO, GOLD DUST AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 411 Montgomery Street, bet. Sacramento and California, next to Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞Highest price paid for Legal Tenders and U. S. Bonds, Gold Dust and Foreign Coins.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold. feb24-6m

F. REICHLING. J. M. SHOTWELL.

REICHLING & SHOTWELL, BULLION

AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and Dealers in Legal Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.

Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office, 334 Montgomery Street, near California. feb10-6m

A. H. LISSAK, JR., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER,

446 California Street. Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, Etc., Bought and Sold at market rates. dec30

S. S. COHN. A. H. FRANK.

COHN & FRANK, EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 418 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California.

Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and all kinds of Foreign Coin. jan27-3m

GLAZIER & SELIGSBERG,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

No. 426 MONTGOMERY STREET,

feb24-6m San Francisco.

M. MANSFIELD, DEALER IN LEGAL

Tender Notes, American and Foreign Coin. Loans on Collaterals Negotiated.

06 Montgomery Street, between Pine and California, San Francisco. mr10 6m

L. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RE-

TAIL Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office, No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, $650,000.

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Merchants' Exchange Building.

John H. Redington,.....President.
Geo. H. Howard.....Vice-President.
Charles R. Story.....Secretary.
N. B. Eddy,.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. Bigelow.....General Manager.
J. E. Bigelow.....Special Agent.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

[FIRE.]

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1330. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.
S. S. COE, SECRETARY.
JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT,
440 California Street, San Francisco.
jan 13-6m

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 65

TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
jan13tf CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE,—No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS.....$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COMPANY offer indemnity to the public, on all insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot .....President.
John H. Wise.....Vice-President.
G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.
T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.
dec30-6m

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS,.....$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, California Street.

George C. Boardman..Manager,
Henry Carlton.....Agent, } San Francisco
dec30-6m

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool. No. 7 Cornhill, London.

45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS.....$18,400,000
YEARLY REVENUE.....1,800,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
No. 412 Montgomery Street,
jan27-6m San Francisco, Cal.

EUGENE BOUCHER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery.

☞Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-6m

YOUNG & PAXSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 424 Montgomery Street.

The Real Estate business, in all its branches, promptly attended to. Sales and purchases negotiated. [jan27-6m

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Occidental Insurance Co.
Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital $300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

☞ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. ROTHSCHILD, *Sec'y.* A. G. STILES, *Pres.*

Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe.....of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
Jacob Scholle.....Scholle Bros
Ira P. Rankin.....Goddard & Co
John Sime.....John Sime & Co
M. B. Carpenter.....Merchant
Jacob Greenebaum.....Merchant
J. Y. Hallock.....Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co
A. G. Stiles.....Pres't Occidental Ins. Co
Benj. Brewster.....Jennings & Brewster
J. Baum.....J. Baum & Co
Isaac Hecht.....Hecht Bros & Co
Joseph Seller.....Goldstein, Seller & Co
John N. Risdon.....Coffee & Risdon
J. H. Baird.....Merchant
Michal Reese.....Real Estate
Henry Greenberg.....Real Estate
N. Van Bergen.....John Van Bergen & Co
J. P. Newmark.....Merchant
J. W. Brittan.....J. W. Brittan & Co
Chr. Christiansen.....Auger, Christiansen & Co
Thomas J. Haynes.....Real Estate
Martin Sachs.....L. & M. Sachs & Co
L. Kline.....Late of Kline & Co
A. Goldsmith.....Goldsmith Bros
James Thomas Boyd.....Attorney-at-Law
A. D. Moore.....Moore Bros
W. W. Dodge.....W. W. Dodge & Co
A. J. Bowie.....Physician
S. Silerberg.....E. N. Fish & Co
Chas. Kohler.....Kohler & Frohling
J. J. Williams.....Attorney-at-Law
C. H. Sherman.....Merchant

dec30-6m

SYNOPSIS OF
THE ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends,	777,266 63

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages		$553,914 70
Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged,	$1,129,800	
Estimated Value of Buildings on same	555,690	
Value of Mortgaged Premises	$1,685,4 0	
Buildings on Premises Insured for	308.650	
Loans on Collateral		543.311 46
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$879,770	
Cash on hand and in Bank, in New York, Liverpool and China		179,050 67
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums uncollected and interest accrued		94,315 08
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets		30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company		229,200 00
Real Estate owned by the Company		147,000 00
Total Assets (Gold)		$1,777,266 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$50,121 00

INCOME.

Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations	$758,554 49
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations	374,413 86
Interest received from all sources	164,308 44
Amount received from Rents	8.455 66
	$1,305,732 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Fire Losses	$408,970 20
Amount paid for Marine Losses	298,606 48
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees	64,407 66
Paid for Commissions to Agents	129,009 36
State and Federal Taxes	37,947 04
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other payments	131,874 28
Dividends paid Stockholders	160,000 00
	$1,230,815 02

Net amount Fire Risks written during the year	$71,083,860
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year	41,537,056
Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870	$62,376,066
Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870	2,819,842

NOTE.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. feb10-3m

INSURANCE.

Germania Life Insurance Co.
243 & 295
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, GENERAL AGENT.
S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DIRECTORS—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernheimer, Ernst Bredt, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. H. Hardt, Max Heidelbach, Julius Hess, Louis Jay, Frederick Kapp, Johannes Lienau, Eduard Luckemeyer, Herman Marcuse, Charles Luling, Max Schaffer, Herman Rose, Frekerick Schwendler, Joseph Seligman, L. J. Stiastny, Charles F. Tag, Gustav Theisen, Edward von der Heydt, Louis A. von Hoffman, D. Wallerstein, Otto Wesendonck, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, John Westfall.

HUGO WESENDONCK, President.
FRED'K SCHWENDLER, Vice-President.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.
CHAS. BERNACKI, M. D., Medical Examiner.
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUE, BARLOW & MCFARLAND, Attorneys and Counsel.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent,
Southwest corner California and Montgomery sts.
feb10tf

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSETS EXCEED.....$1,000,000 GOLD.

Office, 416 and 418 California Street.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
JAS. D. BAILEY, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco—J Mora Moss, James Otis, Moses Heller, Jos A Donohoe, M J O'Connor, W W Montague, Daniel Meyer, Adam Grant, Wm Scholle, Charles Kohler, Jos Seller, W C Ralston, I Lawrefice Pool, A Wasserman, Jos Brandenstein, N G Kittle, Jabez Howes, Nicholas Luning, John Parrot, Milton S Latham, L Sachs, M D Sweeny, E H Winchester, Gustave Touchard, Nicholas Larco, Geo C Hickox, Morton Cheesman, Geo C Johnson, T E Lindenberger.

Sacramento—J F Houghton, L A Booth.
Marysville—L Cunningham, Peter Decker.
Portland, O.—Henry Failing.
New York—J G Kittle, Benjamin Brewster, James Phelan. feb24

"THE JEWISH MESSENGER."

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV S. M. ISAACS & SONS.

A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites!

The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.

Subscription, $5,00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. dec30-3m

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND
AND 500,000 PEOPLE INDORSE
DR. HENLEY'S
CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN.—EVERY Family should have a bottle in the house. Relief to all Dyspeptics. A most pleasant Tonic and Appetiser.

The unprecedented success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the

"CALIFORNIA IXL BITTERS,"

(Under which name they are sold there,) are rapidly growing in general favor, and supplanting in most cases all other tonics and beverages.

Success creates rivals, and some unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to sell an imitation article, put up similar enough in style and outer appearance, to deceive the unwary, and we caution consumers to examine the article before purchasing. The genuine has our trade mark blown on each bottle, and Dr. Henley's signature pasted across the top. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 518 Front St., San Francisco.
No. 7 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. jan27-6m

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST,

would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on PYROXYLINE PLATES please and give more satisfaction to patients now wearing them than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptible at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest indorsement for a plate made of PYROXYLINE.

Office No. 30 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [jan13-3m]

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Office, No. 30 Kearny-street, bet. Market and Post.
Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.
Residence, 234½ Sixth Street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society,
" " " Chebra B'rith Shalom,
" " " Ohabath Zion, and
" " " Beth Abraham,

Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or at private Residence.

jan13tf DR. M. ROCKMAN.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

THE MOST COMPLETE COOKING APPARATUS NOW in use is the

EUREKA RANGE.

Possesses all the latest and best improvements. For sale by LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
fe10-3m 112 and 114 Battery Street, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.
JONAS HELLER, New York.
MOSES HELLER, } San Francisco.
MARTIN HELLER, } jan27.tf

L. & M. SACHS & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
ORIENTAL BLOCK,
S. W. corner Battery and Bush Streets.
☞ Agents Marysville Woolen Mills. feb24-m

L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS of
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Southwest corner California and Battery Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.
DINKELSPIEL, ROTHFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York.
feb10tf

GODCHAUX FRERES, No. Rue des Petitus Ecuries, Paris.
ADOLPH GODCHAUX. JOSEPH GODCHAUX.
CHARLES SCHMITT. HENRY SCHMITT.
GODCHAUX BROTHERS & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 109 Battery Street, San Francisco.
mr24tf

BACHMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of
DOMESTIC DRY & FANCY GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
No. 10 Battery Street, bet. Pine and Bush.
HERMAN S. BACHMAN. NATHAN S. BACHMAN.
feb24) DAVID S. BACHMAN. (6mo.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W. DAVIDSON & CO., Corner Post and Kearny Streets, have opend their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,
Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs, Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec39

THE WHITE HOUSE!
1,000 DOZEN FRENCH KID GLOVES
AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR!
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,
mr10 N. W. corner Kearny and Post Streets.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
I AM NOW OPENING ONE OF THE largest
SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Ever offered in the city. All my KID GLOVES are reduced in price.
mr10tf D. SAMUELS, 46 Third Street.

ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION,
White House Building, 105 Kearny Street.
CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Silk Walking-Dresses,
Lace Collars, Barbes Hdkfs,
Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties.
All of which are heing offered at an Immense Reduction. dec30tf

BERNARD LEVY,
(Successor to Rosener & Levy,)
Importer and Dealer in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Silks, Shawls, Laces, Insertion, Edgings, Linens, Gloves and Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions,
328 Kearny Street, (old side) between Bush and Pine,
San Francisco. mr24tf

J. PRESCOTT. A. PRESCOTT.
PRESCOTT BROTHERS, DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy
DRYGOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS.
Hosiery, Etc.,
Northeast corner Kearny and Pine Streets,
San Francisco. mr24-5m

A. STOLZ. SAM. LESZYNSKY.
A. STOLZ & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, EMBRODERIES, HOSIERY, ETC.,
No. 538 Kearny Street, between Sacramento and California, San Francisco. mr24-6m

L. P. E. WALLER. L. JACOBI.
WALLER & JACOBI,
OCCIDENTAL DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Kearny Street, between Post and Geary,
San Francisco.
A full assortment of Foreign, Staple and Fancy Goods, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Dress Silks, Cloths, Cloakings, Furs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear,
Wholesale and Retail.
Agency for California-made Blankets. mr24tf

LESSER LESZYNKY,
Formerly 506 Kearny Street,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's, Cloak, Traveling and Fashionable Dress Suits, Furs, etc.
We are enabled to give perfect satisfaction, and our prices will be found to be suitable to the present times.
All we ask is that you will call, examine our prices, nd judge for yourselves.
LESSER LESZYNSKY,
26 Kearny Street, near Market.
A practical Furrier is connected with the Cloak-making establishment, and we are prepared to make Furs to order, as well as Cleaning, Altering and Repairing.
mr24tf

H. GOLDSMITH'S
CLOAK EMPORIUM,
506 Kearny Street, near California,
San Francisco.
Imported Velvets, Cloths, Astrachans, &c.
Suits made to order. mr25tf

BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO.,
AGENTS for
THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY,
No. 210 Front Street, between California and Sacramento Streets. mr10tf

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A. WASSERMAN & CO., 312 Sansome street.
The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and Hides. dec30tf

CLOTHING.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO., IMPORTERS OF CLOTHING,
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
14 and 16 Battery Street, San Francisco.
We have constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing, of latest styles; Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats, Hayward's Rubber Boots, Goodyear's and other brands of Rubber Clothing, Blankets in all colors and weights, Flannel in all colors, Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, brown and bleached Domestics of all popular brands, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Tweeds and Jeans, Miners' and Ship Duck, from No. 1 to No. 10, and 1-0 to 12-0.
Particular attention paid to Orders. mr10 6m

WILILAM MEYER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
108 & 110 Sansome Street, bet. Pine and Bush.
SIMON WORMSER,
ISIDORE WORMSER, } San Francisco.
LOUIS WORMSER,
WILLIAM MEYER & Co., New York. feb24-1y

H. GREENEBAUM, } Late of H. Cohn & Co.
J. GREENEBAUM, }
H. GREENEBAUM, Late of Helbing, Greenebaum & Co.
39 and 41 Park Place, New York.
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
119 Battery Street, near California,
San Francisco.
Agency of the "Capital Woolen Mills," Sacramento.
mr24tf

TOKLAS, HAHN & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS of
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 24 and 26 Sansome Street, between Bush and Sutter.
TOKLAS, HAHN & Co., 39 Warren Street, N. Y.
jan27-6m

COLMAN BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
107 Battery St., bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco. feb24-1y

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.
No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

J. BAUM, } San Francisco. M. SHRIER, 45 Murray St., New York.
H. SHRIER. }
J. BAUM & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
323 California St., San Francisco Cal.
feb24-1y

J. ALEXANDER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
N. W. Corner Battery and Bush Sts.
JACOB ALEXANDER. LEO ASH.
☞ In constant receipt of all articles in their line. Orders promptly attended to and executed at the lowest market rates. feb24-1y

FISHEL & CO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.,
S. W. corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets,
San Francisco. feb24

MICHELS, FRIEDLANDER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
ORIENTAL BLOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Battery Street,
San Francisco.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Constantly in receipt of the newest and most desirable goods, of every description, in our line.
A. W. MICHELS. MORRIS FRIEDLANDER. L. M. MICHELS.
feb24-6m

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
N. W. Cor. Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco.
LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER, New York.
N. B.—Keep constantly on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in their line. feb24-6m

JULIUS PLATSHEK & BRO., IMPORTERS of and Dealers in
FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.,
139 Kearny Street, corner of Sutter,
San Francisco. mr24tf

REWARD.—$500 WILL BE PAID to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of CLOTHES, FURNISHINC GOODS, &c.
At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Russ Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec30tf

PETER ANDERSON. SAM'L IRVING.
ANDERSON & IRVING, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 219 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. feb10ft

L. HARRY P. GEDGE. S. C. E. THAYER.
GEDGE & THAYER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of
SHIRTS & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
323 Montgomery Street, under Odd Fellows' Hall,
San Francisco.
Our Specialty, making Shirts to Order. mr24tf

STAR CLOAK STORE.
M. MORGENSTERN, MANUFACTURER of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 408 Kearny Street, between California and Pine,
San Francisco.
The latest style of Patterns received by every steamer. Cloths, Silks and all necessary Trimmings always on hand. mr24tf

STATIONERS, ETC.

BANCROFT'S,
721 MARKET STREET.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
MEDICAL BOOKS,
LAW BOOKS,
BLANKS.
New Books received Daily.
We are Manufacturers of STATIONERY as well as Importers, and are now turning out from Manufactory a superior line of goods, which we are offering at NEW YORK PRICES.
BLANK BOOKS,
every variety of style, made to order at short notice.
mr10tf A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,
327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento.
☞ Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. jan13tf

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF
STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Paper; Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.
BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.
N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
New York Office, 432 Broome Street. dec30

LOUIS HOLZ, IMPORTER OF
STATIONERY, PLAYING CARDS, BLANK BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, ETC.,
23 Sansome Street,
(Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,)
feb24] San Francisco. [3m

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.
I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in
OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc.,
146 Second Street, S. F. jan13tf

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER. No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.
The latest publications always on hand. jan13-3m

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

WEIL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
221, 223 and 225 FRONT STREET,
Corner of Sacramento.
Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta Abajo Havana Cigars. feb24-1y

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS of fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,
S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 162 Water Street.....New York.
fe10-1y

J. M. COHEN. N. BOUKOFSKY. N. BOUKOFSKI.
J. M. COHEN AND COMPANY,
Importers and Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery near Clay,
San Francisco. dec30-6m

H. KOZMINSKY. C. KOZMINSKY.
KOZMINSKY & BRO., IMPORTERS of Havana Cigars and Tobacco, 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. fe10-6m

E. SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.
Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates.
feb10

WINES & LIQUORS.

WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
213 Jackson Street,
All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
feb10tf

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Jobbers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
306 California Street. jan13-6m

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.
BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.
Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.
Families supplied at wholesale prices.
COSHER Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Pesach.
All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.
MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress.
fe10-3m BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager.

W. J. GUNN, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
24 Merchants' Exchange,
California Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. Building Lots, Houses, and Business Property for sale in all parts of the city.
mr24

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ETC.

GEORGE R. B. HAYES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
528 California Street,
Room 14. [feb24-3m] San Francisco.

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.
☞ Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

W. C. P. WHITING. JOS. NAPHTALY. PAUL NEUMANN
WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT LAW,—No. 430 California street, [over the office o Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets,
Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.

Deutscher Advokat. jan13tf

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, San Francisco.—No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. jan13-1m

R. R. PROVINES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
19 Express Building, Northeast corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE ESTUDILLO HOUSE,
SAN LEANDRO, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL.

WITH FURNITURE, BAR-ROOM, BILLIAD Tables, etc., etc., splendid Orchard, Flower and Kitchen Garden, Stables, Out-Houses, and some adjoining Building Lots—on most liberal terms.
For particulars apply to
MAURICE DORE & CO.,
San Francisco.
Or to J. M. ESTUDILLO,
my19-tf San Leandro.

GOLD & SILVER PLATING
AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS,
655 Mission Street,
Between New Montgomery and Third, San Francisco.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, (INCLUDING Table Ware,) from which the Silver is worn, Replated in the best manner.
A large assortment of New Styles of Plated Ware and Cutlery on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.
New and Elegant Styles of Door Plates and Numbers furnished.
☞ The interests of Manufacturers consulted by placing home-made goods at prices that will compete with the East.
A Liberal Discount made to the Trade.
Gold-Saving, Silver Plated Amalgamating Plates, for Miners' use, furnished to order.
All work Warranted First Class in every respect.
feb24-6m EDWARD G. DENNISTON, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families, can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms.
For particulars, inquire of
MRS. NEWMAN, No. 23 Stockton Street,
fe10-3m bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets.

JOSEPH MAYER, ORGAN BUILDER,
Page Street, near Market,
Between Gough and Octavia, San Francisco.
REPAIRS and Tunes Organs and Melodeons. Supervises, periodically, the Organs of the following churches: Temple Emanu-El, First Baptist Church, First Congregational Church, Third Congregational Church, Dr. Scudder's, Episcopal Methodist, Howard Street, Church of the Advent. feb24-1y

L. & E. EMANUEL, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Factory: Berry Street, bet. 4th and 5th.
The Trade will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All orders executed with promptness and dispatch. feb24-6m

PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY WAREHOUSE.
Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street,
feb10tf LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager.

ADOLPH NEUBERG. "THE" SHIRT FACTORY.
No. 411 Montgomery Street,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
San Francisco.
Shirts Made to Order. feb24-6m

C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURR OF ACCORDIANS AND FLUTINAS, 105 Montgomery Street.
First Premium.—Instruments sold and Repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality.
Teacher of the Accordian. feb10

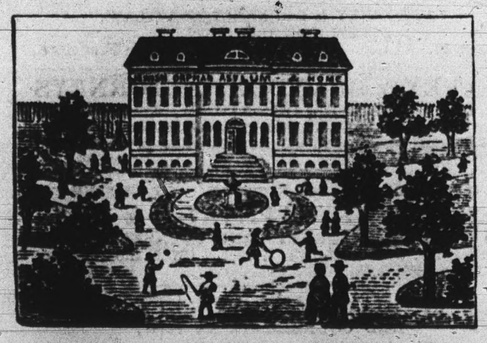
LOCAN & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO THE LICK HOUSE BLOCK,
19 Montgomery Street, and 107 and 109 Sutter Street.
feb24tf

I. SHIRPSER, BOSTON FURRIER, No. 24 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House,
San Francisco.
Orders filled in any part of the United States; also, Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Manufactured in the best manner and at short notice. mr10-6m

W. C. WALDEN, (Agent,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco.
Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. feb10-3m

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.
HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS.,
dec30 Sole Agents, 224 Clay street

Voice of Israel.



APPEAL TO THE ISRAELITES.

עושה צדקה בכל עת זה המגדל יתום ויתומה:

"He constantly does charity who rears the orphan."

ISRAELITES! A Jewish Orphan Asylum and Home is to be established on the Pacific Coast, and the united efforts of all Israelites living on these blessed shores are required to accomplish this charitable object.

Of all moral and religious duties, which God and Humanity command us to fulfill, none is more congenial to the feelings of the heart, none more enobling to human nature, nor more beneficial to society, than the tender duty of Love, we owe to those unfortunate children whom death has bereft of their natural protectors and providors.

The Orphan has a paramount claim to our sympathy and support, and the Divine Commandment that consigns the Orphan to our care, is received and respected among all nations, whatever be their clime or creed. In every well regulated community, there is an asylum providing a Home for these helpless children, and where there is none, the most strenuous efforts ought to be made for its speedy establishment. This, Israelites, is the Holy cause which we represent in this appeal, and for which we urgently solicit your co-operation. There are about Fifty Orphans here, some native and many brought hither from other portions of the coast, and all that has thus far been done for them, consists in some slight assistance from the various benevolent societies.

Their education, their intellectual development, their religious instruction, and consequently the prospect of their becoming men and women of integrity, chastity and character, is a mere matter of chance, no one being invested with authority to look after these highly important interests. Many of them are reluctantly compelled to seek refuge in either Protestant or Catholic Asylums, and though we most thankfully acknowledge the charitableness of our Christian brethren, in receiving and treating them without distinction, as if their own; still it is neither right nor is it honorable to the name and position of a community like ours, to lay our burdens upon their shoulders, and in culpable neglect forsake those who are ours by the holy ties of blood and faith. Besides we want them to remain ours, not only in name, but in heart and faith, we want them to receive an education congenial to our thoughts and feelings in the light and spirit of our religion, so that they may be identified from earliest childhood with the holy cause we represent in the history and development of human civilization. But how can you expect these children when grown to manhood or womanhood to be true and faithful Israelites, when you, their own kindred neglected them in their distressed infancy, and allowed others to have a holy claim on their gratitude and filial attachment. Therefore it is of urgent necessity that we have an Orphan Asylum of our own; an institution where these children are in all respects at home, and where the loving influences of a Jewish home combine to foster and educate them in the same spirit as we do our own. At the same time, it is expedient also to provide for those, who in consequence of their old age or bodily affirmities, are unable to provide for themselves, for they too, deserve our sympathy and assistance and we feel assured that the generosity of our people is rich enough to give with liberality to both the young and the old.

But how is an institution of such far reaching benevolence to be created?

We answer, that, inasmuch as the care of the orphan and of the aged and infirm is a duty incumbent upon all so should the means wherewith to perform this duty, be contributed by all. It shall be an institution of a universal character, an institution of the people, deriving its income from all Israelites who are disposed to give, extending its bounties to all Israelities who are compelled to accept them, and existing in our midst as a monument of piety and charity, reflecting honor upon the name of Israel.

Preliminary arrangements looking towards the achievement of this charitable project have been carefully made. Forty gentlemen representing all classes of our community, were delegated to form a temporary organization, which done, they unanimously resolved that "A Jewish Orphan Asylum and Home, for the aged and infirm, shall be established in this city and that the support and co-operation of all Israelites living on the Pacific Coast be invited thereto;" they also elected an Executive Committee of fifteen, prescribing as the duties of said committee, the carrying of this resolution into effect; the canvassing for donations and contributions; the drafting of a Constitution and By-Laws; and the issuing of an appeal soliciting aid and assistance from the People. Israelites, in performing the last named duty, we are convinced, that you sympathetically and keenly appreciate the necessity of this unkertaking, and it meets with your hearty approval. But we require more than this, we need acts of generosity, offerings of love and piety, liberal donations and contributions. We therefore appeal to your Jewish hearts, that inexhaustible fountain of love for all that is good and holy; we appeal to your conscience and sense of duty, to all those noble attributes of soul and heart, that distinguish you as men, as Israelites, as citizens of this blessed Commonwealth; we appeal to you in the name of God and Humanity, and in behalf of the tender orphans, whose very existence depends upon your bounty; and we fervently beseech you to remember, that the voice which appeals to you through our mouth, is the voice of your Father in Heaven. He calls himself

אבי יתומים.

the Father of the Orphans, and ye shall resemble him, by being Fathers to the Fatherless.

Arouse O, Israelites, unite your efforts and energies, and achieve an act of charity so profuse in blessings for the present, and richer yet in promise for future generations. Let us have an institution, over the portals of which shall be inscribed in golden letters the quickening words of the Prophet

יתומך אני אחיה ואלמנותיך עלי תבטחו:

"Thy orphans, I shall keep them alive, and thy widows shall trust in me."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1871.

I. F. Bloch,	Isaac Levy,
J. Brandenstein,	S. Lipman,
A. Block,	M. Mayblum,
P. Berwin,	Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing,
I. Blum,	M. Morgenthau,
Rev. Dr. E. Cohn,	C. Meyer,
Loop. Cahn,	J. Platschek,
L. Dinkelspiel,	John Rosenfield,
Alf. P. Eifelt,	I. S. Rothschild,
Leo. Eloesser,	L. Sachs,
Rev. Dr. J. Frankel,	A. Seligman,
Amson Goldsmith	M. Selig,
H. Greenberg,	H. L. Simon,
L. Gerstle,	David Stern,
A. Gansel,	Wm. Scholle,
S. Hahn,	Wm. Steinhart,
Martin Heller,	S. Sweet,
A. Helbing,	E. Wertheimer,
A. Hollub,	Alex. Weil,
S. W. Levy,	Isaac Wormser.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class..$50

Leave wharf Corner First and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding), for Panama, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.

July 3—SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth, calling at San Jose de Guatemala and Punta Arenas, and connecting with the Henry Chauncy.

Steamers of the 17th calls MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting at KINGSTON, Jamaica.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamberg, Stettin, Copenhagan and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasakai.

July 1.—CHINA, Capt. W. B. Cobb.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner First and Brannan streets.

my5tf ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's Steamship

Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port on March 27th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.

mh10 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

PETALUMA & SONOMA, via LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1871, the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner, Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M.

Returning—Leave San Francisco at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield.

ap5tf CHAS. MINTURN.

DRY GOODS

LIQUIDATION SALE!!

TAAFFE & CO.,

LICK HOUSE,

Have commenced to clear out their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS,

VALUED AT $180,000!!

All of which must be disposed of before August 1st.

This sale will afford the public an opportunity to purchase the cheapest DRY GOODS ever offered in San Francisco. TERMS CASH. jul6tf

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS!

☞ PARENTS WILL SAVE A GOOD deal of expense by not being in haste in buying now the necessary SCHOOL BOOKS for their children for the next Term of School, as I have made such arrangements with Publishers which will enable me to supply all the SCHOOL BOOKS (except the Readers) for every grade, AT A GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing July 3d.

McGUFFEY'S READERS have also been reduced to half price, and can be had now from the Agent, 622 Washington street.

S. FRIEDMAN,
108 Stockton Street,
jul6* Between Jackson and Pacific.

COACHMAN.—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man (German) wishes a situation in a private family as Coachman and Gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Address J. M., at this office. jul6-2t

LINES OF TRAVEL.

HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

NEBRASKA,

Carrying the United States and New Zealand Mails, Will leave Mission Street Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,

FOR HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
Thence proceed to
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,
And thence proceed to
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
And will return via the same ports.

Freight and Passengers will be taken to all the above named ports, and will connect with Steamers for New Zealand ports and Melbourne.

For Freight or Passage apply at the office of the line 414 Market street, up stairs.

ap21-2t W. H. WEBB.

NEW ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to

TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco..... 9 A. M, and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose.....12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose.....7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M,
Arrive at San Francisco.....9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
dec30

SAN QUENTIN FERRY,

FOR SAN RAFAEL, FROM FERRY WHARF,
Davis Street, between Broadway and Vallejo Sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOURS.

Passage to San Quentin.....50 Cents
To San Rafael.....75 Cents

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1871, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):

San Francisco, 9:30 a m; 1 p m; 4:30 p m.
San Quentin, 8 a m; 11:30 a m; 2:45 p m.

Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasio.

In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

ap5tf CHAS. MINTURN.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, April 2nd, the steamer PRINCESS will leave Saucelito at 8 and 11 A M, and 3 and 5 P M, and Meiggs' Wharf (San Francisco) 10 A M, 2, 4 and 6 P M.

On Saturday there will be no 6 P M boat from Meiggs' Wharf. On Monday first boat at 7 A M.

SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A M, 12 M, and 2 and 4 P M; Saucelito, 11 A M, 1, 3, and 5 P M.

FARE—Twenty-five Cents.

C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent,
ap5tf 517 Front street.

The Mercantile Agency.

NO. 317 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
HOPE, McKILLOP & CO.

J. ARTHUR HOPE.....Manager.

HEAD OFFICES—McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., 109 and 111 Worth Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1842.

BRANCH ASSOCIATE OFFICES—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Toledo, Washington, Charleston, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Quincy, Rochester, Portland, O., Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Sydney.

Supplies information as to the Character, Capital, Antecedents, and Mercantile position of Bankers, Merchants, etc. etc. Special attention given to the collection of Debts for which it has the best facilities.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Levi Strauss & Co., W. & I. Steinhart & Co., D. N. & E. Walter, Mayrisch Bros., M. Heller & Co., Wm. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., Rosenstock, Price & Co., Paul Newmann, Esq., L. Dinkelspiel & Co., and the leading Bankers and Merchants of San Francisco. feb24-3m

JACOB F. MEINKE & CO., AGENCY STEAMSHIP LINES,

South-west Corner California and Sansome Streets, Opposite Bank of California, San Francisco.

☞ THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS from Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Copenhagen, Gothenburg to San Francisco.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the principal Cities of Europe.

FORWARDING OF MONEY to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. mr10tf

LILIENTHAL & CO.,

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES,

223 California Streeth, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLE AGENTS.

J. A. Bowen Bourbon.
Wm. Appleton & Co. Bourbon.
Daniel Bsone Bourbon.
O. K. Babinet Bourbon.
my19tf Lynchburg Rye.

RAILROAD LINES.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger, Sunday excepted.	Express Train Daily.	APRIL 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sunday excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco..	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland.....	5.12 P M	11.58 P M
	7.30 A M	San Jose.....	5.40 P M	
7.58 P M	12.10 P M	Stockton.....	1.46 P M	8.35 P M
9.35 P M	2.10 P M	Sacramento.....	11.15 P M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville.....	9.10 P M	
	9.00 P M	Sesma.....	4.20 A M	
EASTWARD.				WESTWARD.
	2.20 P M	Sacramento.....	11.45 A M	
	5.25 P M	Colfax.....	8.45 A M	
	9.15 A M	Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.[illegible] A M	Winnemucca....	4.05 A M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mountain	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 P M	Ogden.....	5.15 P M	

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, B 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, D 10.20, and D 11.10 A M, 12.00, 1.50, D 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.45 and 11.30 P M.

Leave Brooklyn, B 5.15, B 6.30, 7.40, 8.50 and 10 A M; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55 and 6.25 P M.

Leave Oakland, B 5.25, B 6.40, 7.50, 9.00, 10.10, 11.00 and 11.50 A M; 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05 and 6 35 P M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, B 7.20, E 9.00, BC 9.30 and EC 11.30 A M; 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 P M.

Leave Haywards, B 4.15, B 7.00, E 8.30, B 9.00 and E 11.00 A M, and 3.25 P M.

Leave Alameda, B 5.15, B 7.36, E 9.06 and E 11.36 A M, and 1.35 and 4 05 P M.

B—Sunday excepted. E—Sundays only.
D—To Oakland only. C—To Fruit Vale only.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
ap5tf

Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE, APRIL 1, 1871.

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

Leave San Francisco.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8.30 a m	10.55 a m	12.10 a m
4.40 p m	7.00 p m	8.00 p m
ON SUNDAYS.		
8.30 a m	10.55 a m	12.10 p m
9.50 a m	To San Jose only.	
3.40 p m	6.00 p m	7.00 p m

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco.
6.00 a m	7.00 a m	9.10 a m
1.35 p m	2.50 p m	5.20 p m
ON SUNDAYS.		
7.00 a m	8.10 a m	10.30 a m
1.40 p m	2.55 p m	5.20 p m
	6.20 p m	8.40 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5.45 a m.

Leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 a m.

On Saturdays, an extra train will leave San Francisco at 2.20 p m; Millbrae at 3.10; San Mateo at 3.20; Redwood City at 3.36; Menlo Park at 3.48, arriving at San Jose at 4.40.

Returning, will leave San Jose at 7.15, arriving at San Francisco at 9.30 p m.

RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
ap5tf General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

SENATOR,
FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Leaving San Francisco at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.
Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PELICAN,
FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER.
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR PORTLAND.—Sailing Days, April 5th, 13th, 21st and 29th, at 11 o'clock A M.

Through Bills of Lading signed for freight to Oregon City, Aurora, Gervais, Salem, Jefferson and Albany over O and C. R. R. without expense for transhipment to Portland.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
ap5tf No. 217 Sansome street.

NEW ROUTE! QUICK TIME!

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH Pacific Railroad to Petaluma, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, and all intermediate points, via Donahue Landing, by steamer to Donahue; and from thence by cars to Petaluma and Santa Rosa, and by stages to Healdsburg, Sonoma City, and other points.

TIME TABLE—On and after January 16th, 1871, the new and commodious steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Wm. Galloway, will leave daily (Sundays excepted), until further notice, as follows:

From Jackson-street Wharf, at 8.30 A M; Trains will leave Santa Rosa at 10 A M, Petaluma, 10.50 A M, Donahue at 11.20 A M, and arrive at San Francisco at 1.45 P M.

Through tickets to be had on board.

Shippers and travelers will find this the most expeditious and comfortable route.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight received on dock until 8.30 A M, and after 12 M. For further information, inquire at the office, room 12, over Hibernia Bank.

P. DONAHUE, President.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE—Steamer leaves as usual, 8.30 A M; arrives at Santa Rosa 12.30 P M. Stages for Sonoma at 12 M.

Returning—Leaves Santa Rosa 3 P M; Petaluma 3.40 P M; Sonoma 2 P M; arrives in San Francisco about 6.

Fare for round trip to Santa Rosa and back, only $3

ap5tf P. DONAHUE.